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ORIGINAL POETRY.

To southern bowers, through whose enchanting shades
The proud Potomac gaily sweeps along,
Olivia came—she left behind the haunt
Far in the North, where past her earliest days,
To linger for awhile among the bowers
And the warm hearts that greet the stranger there
She gaz'd with new delight on all around,
Return'd the beamy smile of those who came
To hover near and charm her spirit then;
But two there were among this charming throng
Whom best Olivia lov'd—a joyous maid
Was one—whose eye yet brighter seem'd
Than skies of sunny day—within whose glance
Lurked sparkling humour and whose cheering voice
Was ever warbling forth some merry song,
Or heard in jests that called the careless laugh
From all around.—A gayer, warmer heart
Ne'er throbbed in any breast—Theresa was her name.
The other wore a *pensive air*, and seem'd
As if the *ills of life* had saddened long
Her youthful spirit—while her deep blue eye
Glow'd with the softened tinge of starry skies
And often shone in tears: but if her voice
Was ever raised in song, she chaunted then
Some strain of sad and tender melody—
Whene'er she spoke, the themes on which she sung
Were those of love and grief—they often drew
Those feeling drops from other eyes which made
Her own so sadly eloquent.
* * * * * * She was formed
To love and be beloved—Elvira was she call'd—
With these Olivia spent the livelong day;
Whether in crowded hall she past along,
With gay Theresa 'mong the glittering group,
Or with Elvira listening to the strains
Of sweetest music from some tender lute—
Together they thro' gay Virginia's groves
Delighted stray'd—in Vernon's hallowed shades
By her wild shore—and thro' her meadows green,
Or dark umbrageous wood—they loved to linger—
Or at times to whisper o'er the names
In the decayed pavilion carved there—
In the neglected lawn that lonely stands
To tell what Vernon was—or by the tomb,
The *humble tomb* (on which the cedars wave,
And grass luxuriant grows) of our own Washington!
How gay Theresa was in the bright hours!
Yet oft Olivia from her sparkling friend
Would turn to watch the shadows lingering yet
Upon Elvira's brow—these she too strove
With anxious care to banish far away.
At times, with joy she saw around her lips
A *smile* was beaming—but with *greater joy*
She marked upon that cheek so pale, the tinge,
The rosy tinge of health and happiness.
And then on "eagle's wings" time past away—
One brilliant morn—while the soul zephyr's breath
Bore the soft fragrance of each flower along,
They parted!—Olivia and her young Virginian friends—
Oh! 'twas a saddening hour!—the sparkling eye
Of bright Theresa was suffused in tears,
Her voice as joyous once breathed on the ear
A mournful murmur in the sad "*Farewell!*"
Elvira did not weep—and tho' her tongue
Did utter nothing, yet her speaking glance
Hung on Olivia with such sorrowing gaze,
And seem'd to say, "*God bless you.*"—'Twas the *last*
Last look Olivia had of those soft eyes—
They never met again!
O'er the gay plains endeared by vanished joys,
In silent sorrow passed Olivia then;
How bright, how beauteous was Potomac's wave
When last it met her gaze.—The setting sun
Found her on Chesapeake's empurpled breast;
Sadly she gazed upon that flood of light
Reflecting back from all those billows deep
The fairy tints of heaven—and when her *home*,
Her *native home*, with her loved kindred there,
Cheer'd the rain sorrow of her heart—she ne'er
Forgot the shores she left—but often now
When gay companions charm the *social hour*,
Olivia thinks with half despairing sigh
Upon her loved—her last Virginian friends.

SYLVIA.

MUSINGS.

Addressed to my esteemed Friend Orsamyn.

Yes! human life is but a troubled sea
On which our little barks are rudely thrown—
Tost by the storms of care and misery,
To genial winds and smooth waves seldom known.
Tantoted to ills where'er our course may lie,
And so with sorrows bound, as in a zone,
That but for some few things which bid me stay,
I could be well content to pass away.

The dread of death will make us much endure—
The fear to fathom the unknown profound—
Even tho' it promises to be a cure
For all the maladies which here surround—
The thought of what may follow breaks the lure
That would invite the wretched to the ground—
Paints the cold grave in gloom's most sable hue,
And bids him still his weary path pursue.

Besides for me there are some hearts below,
From whom I would not covet yet to part;
Who are like nectar in the cup of woe,
A consolation to the drooping heart.
These bind me to the world—I feel it so—
Yet not by any shrewd and subtle art
Of human dealing—but that close knit tie
Which can the storms of time and change defy.

There are but few—few hearts of kindred mould,
The stream of friendship must compactly run,
And in a narrow channel—if it roll'd
O'er all within its sphere, the parching sun
Of show, would soon its shallowness unfold—
The man of many friends has often gone—
Kindled love is weakened, and that soul
Has caught for any one, who loves the whole.

There be some beings in this world of care
Who live on cheerily—for whom the day
Brings happiness in every balmy air,
That round their bower of roses finds its way;
Joy is their boon companion—such are rare,
And surely are not tempered of such clay
As those are made of, o'er whose fated heads
Her poisoned dews the hand of sorrow sheds.

Each heart its hidden bitterness will know,
And haply these may have their secret woes—
Tutoring their faces to a mirthful show,
While their souls labour with o'erwhelming throes.
Could we into their bosom's chambers go,
We might the gnawing vulture there disclose,
Rending their peace—alas! how few there be,
That can escape the touch of misery!

Yet, were it not for adverse fates we meet,
The world has many pleasant things to give—
The varied scenes which nature spreads are sweet,
And could kind much would make it bliss to live.
But as it is, in every joy we greet,
Alloy is still predominant—we strive
In vain to find a pure, unmix'd delight,
Where all is wither'd with a general blight.

Then let the world go on—'tis vain to weep
For what we cannot alter—it is vain
To hope for quiet on the stormy deep,
Or look for pleasure 'midst a life of pain—
There may be some fond hopes, which ere the sleep
Of death has come upon us we would gain—
But let them pass—when that deep slumber falls,
We'll little reck ambition's fondest calls.

RAVENSWOOD.

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

ON FEMALE EMPLOYMENTS AND DUTIES.

We have considered employment as necessary to preserve our minds in that happy state of equilibrium which is essential to good humour; but we might have taken a more enlarged and formidable view of idleness, and described her effect upon the extremes of society, where she appears the close ally of dissipation and profligacy. For, a perfect inactivity is repugnant to our natures; vice and mischief alike spring from the source of indolence; and when we are not occupied in doing what is right, our frail nature continually urges us to do what is wrong.

With respect to employment, women are more happily circumstanced than the other sex; the important and fatiguing avocations of men necessarily impose seasons of inactivity; and unless among those of a literary turn, there are many hours in a day which a man scarcely knows how to occupy. That useful implement the needle, which is no interruption to the conversation, which does not absolutely chain down attention, and fatigues neither the body nor the mind, is our constant preservation from lassitude; at the same time that in the majority of families it is an invaluable ally to economy, neatness and elegance. I do acknowledge, that sometimes, when it gets into the hand of a pretty trifler, its productions deserve no better name than labour's idleness; but the thorough housewife would not exchange it for the cestus of Venus; and she knows how to make it as powerful a talisman to preserve conjugal esteem and domestic order.

I think the goddesses all excelled in the arts of female industry, except the Hoyden Diana; and you know she always continued a spinster. The heroines of old time shone at the loom and distaff, and were so passionately attached to these occupations, that it is even recorded they sighed at being called to look at martial beaux. The history of the fair Nausica proves, that the operation of washing clothes was not only venerable and salutary, but really dignified. The Goddess of Wisdom descends from Olympus to order a Princess to superintend the suds; and gives as the ostensible reason, that such a housewife occupation would expedite the time of her nuptials.

I recommend this book of the Odyssey to our treble refined secondrate elegantes, who consider housewife as a more reproachful name than courtezan; reminding them at the same time that the "Father of verse" and first of mortal bards has immortalized that employment which they call servile and degrading; a convincing proof, that only false taste will consider that to be contemptible which is useful. The most distinguished women of our country have handed down their names to posterity, by excelling in works of taste and ingenuity. But we need not search old annals to describe the tapestry and embroidery of our Matildas and Marys; industry and taste still claim an intimate alliance with royalty; and where they cannot excite emulation at least rouse commendable, though humble imitation.

I feel great pleasure in the expectation, that *doing* nothing will speedily be as vulgar as *being* nothing; and that those to whom useful employment is a positive duty, will be obliged to have recourse to it in order to be thought genteel. In one particular, I think the legislature might interfere with advantage to female industry. I am not going to propose so bold a measure, as that summer bathing places should be made *inaccessible* to all but *real* invalids; or that no lady should spend her mornings in shopping, but those who really want to make purchases. The regulation that I wish to propose, relates to my own sisterhood. Suppose no woman should be permitted to publish an essay on industry, till she can produce a written certificate that her own wardrobe is kept in perfect order; or to dress out in a fictitious character, unless she can prove (like the good wife in the Proverbs,) that she has *clothed* her household with the labour of her hands. Some advantages would certainly result from such an ordinance; the readers of small works might hope to keep pace with the writers; and the price of paper would be diminished by the press being only occupied with such works as are not the labours of idleness.

But, except in the inferior classes of society, female industry is not compelled to constant diligence in mechanical employment. We are designed to be the companions as well as the helpmates of men; and it is as much our duty to render ourselves conversable and agreeable, by enlightening our minds, as it is to superintend our households, and to endeavour by our personal exertions to conduct every thing with frugality and propriety. As the age accords dispensed to pay at least *sufficient* regard to what are called accomplishments, some detached observations on female studies shall form the subject of this letter.

When a competent stock of religious knowledge has been acquired in early life, we may safely turn our minds from the word to the works of God; but I must especially press it upon mothers, that such theological information as may insure stability of principle, should precede all but an elementary acquaintance with the sciences. Much injury I am persuaded has been done by pursuing the contrary order of instruction; for knowledge is extremely apt to puff up the mind of young students, who are soon satisfied with their own acquirements. Many have been taught to rest in second causes, and many have been confused by such an erroneous application of abstract terms, as ascribes almost divine powers to the passive instruments of the Almighty. When we have learned to distinguish between the Creator and created; when we have obtained sufficient knowledge of the limits of human understanding, to beware of pushing our enquiries into those regions of obscurity, where reigns the 'God who hideth himself;' when our faith is too firmly built to be shaken by those difficulties and objections which lurk at the threshold of science, and prove dangerous stumbling blocks to precipitation and self-conceit, then and not till then, we may attempt to become philosophers; for the fruit of the tree of knowledge must not be gathered in preference the fruit of the tree of life.

Great caution should be used in the selection of authors from which we receive scientific instruction. French writers have, generally, a pleasant method of conveying information; but many of their works (as also several popular German productions of this kind) are so tinctured with deism, as to be *unsafe* preceptors; especially to inexperience, which is ever more apt to be charmed by wit and elegance, than attentive to argumentative deductions. My knowledge of the sciences is by much too limited to permit me to state what books would be most proper for us. I would only advise the young student to make fondness of principle an essential requisite to inquiries of this sort; and never to venture on the perusal of a deistical author (however celebrated,) unless she be guided in her studies by some judicious friend, who will point out the objectionable passages and detect the fallacies which they are intended to support.—*Mrs. West.*

REFLECTIONS ON MARRIAGE,

BY A HARRIED MAN.

The leading features in the character of a good woman, are mildness, complaisance, and equanimity of temper. The man, if he be a worthy and provident husband, is immersed in a thousand cares. His mind is agitated, his memory loaded, and his body fatigued. He retires from the bustle of the world, chagrined perhaps by disappointment, angry at insolent and perfidious people, and terrified lest his unavoidable connexions with such people should make him appear perfidious himself. Is this the time for the wife of his bosom, his dearest and most intimate friend, to add to his vexations, to increase the fever of an overburthened mind, by a contentious tongue, or a discontented brow? Business, in its most prosperous state, is full of anxiety and turmoil. O how dear to the memory of a man is the wife who clothes her face in smiles, who uses gentle expressions, and who makes her lap soft to receive and hush his cares to rest. There is not in nature so fascinating an object, as a faithful, tender, and affectionate wife.

THE MORALIST.

A THOUGHT ON DEATH.

Death to a good man, is but passing through a dark entry, out of one little dusky room of his father's house, into another that is fair and large, lightsome and glorious, and divinely entertaining. Oh may the rays and splendour of my heavenly apartment shoot far downward, and gild the dark entry with such a cheerful gleam, as to banish every fear when I shall be called to pass through. —*Watts.*

HOME—A FRAGMENT.

'Twas Sunday evening: The last rays of the setting sun had tinged the horizon with gold—the blue vault of heaven was cloudless, calm and serene. Mingled sounds of the pearly rivulet, and the bird of song, came stealing upon the soul, sweet as the visions of youth—soft murmurs broke in upon the stilly silence, like music on the hour of repose.—The lake unruffled by a single breeze, seemed to smile in its quiet rest, as if storm and tempest were a thing unknown—its boundless depths were glowing brightly as the polished mirror, with unnumbered trees and blossoms impressed upon its bosom. The gentle zephyr so lightly breathed upon the dewy bowers, that even the aspen leaf would have forgotten its trembling. The glad earth, which I had seen but a few short months before clad in a wintry garment of fleecy snow, was now clad in cheerfulness and smiles, declaring that bright and frost had passed away.

Mingled recollections came crowding thick and fast upon the soul, when on turning an angle in the road, the village of B——, now my home, burst upon my view in all its peerless beauty; the much loved friends I had left but a few months ago, blooming with health and happiness, might now be slumbering in their narrow house of solitude and silence, and the bright blossoms of May might now be blooming over their resting place—
* * * * * * 'Twas the hour of prayer. With countenances beaming with health and hope, with hearts beating high with gratitude to the Author of all good, the children of the Most High came up to the feast of the tabernacles. There, before the altar—there, in the temple of the Eternal, was raised the anthem and the song to Him who made the world. Not to appease his vengeance did his children bow before him, but to thank him for that kindness and the care which knows no bound. At this hour so beautiful and bright—the type of that glorious world where tears and sighs are never known—when the soul is filled with joy and gladness—'tis there in that soft hour of peace, when communing with Him who is invisible, that we have a foretaste of those unspeakable joys that flow at God's right hand—'tis there we look forward to that bright period, when purged from every impurity and earthly frailty, we shall wing our way to a home of glory, where our praises will be without trembling and our thanksgivings unmingled with tears. T. F.

ANGER.

The first emotions of anger should always be suppressed. This is a good policy whether right or wrong. One's mind cannot see clearly in the whirlwind of passion. If anger and high passions should ever be indulged, let the feelings rise gradually into that lofty region. By this means you carry with you, and intimidate much more your antagonists. A winged spirit might reach the top of the Andes in a single flight, but if he wants to carry men with him, he must accommodate his progress to their weakness.

THE MISSOURI TRAPPER.

At the sources of the Missouri, Yellow Stone, Platte, White, Arkansas, and Red Rivers, and on all their tributaries, that have courses in the Rocky mountains, the great object of pursuit of the trappers, white and savage, is the beaver.—The buffalo is hunted for food, beds, clothing, and furniture; the other animal is trapped for money, it is the chief means of gain to the savages, their dependence for their supply from the whites, of arms, ammunition, blankets, strouding, traps, whiskey, and all objects of necessity and desire. To these lonely and sequestered regions, isolated from social nature and man, by ragged and lofty mountains, and wide and sterile deserts, repair hundreds of white hunters who hunt for subsistence, and trap for gain. They make their way there in companies of armed partnerships, fitted out as a kind of *guerillas*. Arrived at these frowning barriers of nature, they seperate. Sometimes a pair of sworn friends trap together. There are not a few, who repair, each by himself, and as far as may be, from the known haunt of another, to these solitary streams and mountains. Outlawry, necessity, avarice, an appetite for lawless, unrestrained, and unwitnessed roving, constant exposure to danger, and a habit of defying the elements, of becoming sufficient to themselves, the absolute necessity of relying alone upon their own personal strength and resources, create an astonishing compound of quickness of perception with a reckless confidence in their own powers. We have seen more than one person of this cast incurably attached to solitude of labor and danger, compared with which Robinson Crusoe's sojourn on his island, was but a mere pastoral experiment. They furnish an impressive proof, that there is no mode of life intrinsically so repulsive and painful but man may become reconciled to it by habit. A lonely hunter, cast upon nature and the elements, with nothing but prairies and mountains in view, without bread or salt, and in jeopardy from beasts and savages every hour, amidst scenery and dangers, that would naturally tend to raise the heart to God, trusting to no divinities but his knife and his gun, and building all his plans for the future on his traps, regarding the footsteps of man, imprinted in the sand, as objects of calculating apprehension, and almost equally dreading the face of the white man and the savage; in situations thus lonely and exposed, he braves the heat of summer, the ices and the mountain blasts of winter, the grizzly bear, and robbers of his own race, and the savages, for years. When he has collected a sufficient number of packs of beaver, he fells a hollow tree, slides it into some full mountain stream, paddles down the thousand leagues of the Missouri, and is seen with a dress, a gait, and manners as appropriate to his pursuits, as a sailor's, bustling about the streets of St. Louis, to make bargains for his furs.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

MRS. FELICIA HEMANS.

The Editor of a co-temporary journal has very ungenerously indulged his venomed pen against this amiable and accomplished writer. Why he should so far trespass on the good feelings of those who have enlisted in her favour, without giving at least some reasonable cause, is to me undefinable, unless dictated by a spirit of opposition against the rising poetical taste of our country. He says, "this lady is known on this side of the Atlantic by the amazing rapidity with which she has furnished the newspapers with scraps of poetry, to most of which her name is unfortunately prefixed."—Is not this wonderful! does the anonymous productions of any individual create them supporters, unless aided by genius and talent? No; then how would this lady be more fortunate, if her name had not been prefixed.—We assert, and we are supported in the assertion by the best critics of the age (and not those Editors who publish pieces without reading them,) that Mrs. Hemans' poetry is not palmed on the public because she is in distress, but because it is elicited from her by the praises properly bestowed not only in this country, but in Europe. He also pays a "marked compliment to some Editors who are dazzled into praise of her productions by the imposing title in which they are presented," viz: from this "Magazine," and that "popular paper," &c. &c. If Editors are so dull of comprehension, it were better they never had taken their seats; but the very assertion carries on its face, the most palpable error, and that is, the whole United States is made to believe Mrs. Hemans writes well, because a European paper or Magazine speaks favourably of her productions; are we so blinded, are we so dull, as not to appreciate the beauties of our native bards, without first waiting the decision of a foreign critic. Prodigious!! prodigious!!!

He says again her poems (before he called them scraps) are copied extensively through the country, but it is no evidence of their merit, for there is a fashion in these things—we ask if it was the fashion to copy the silly productions of would be poets in like manner, what answer would be made; I know of none more able to solve that question than the Editor alluded to.—Again he says, the principal aim of Mrs. Hemans is notoriety, (we will not revive this, but repeat the following words of the Editor,) "the design is laudable (mark after notoriety!!!) and she has attained it in a degree sufficient, we should suppose to satisfy the utmost vanity of the most conceited author." If Mrs. Hemans can reach this "humble notoriety" by aiming at it without talent, farewell to the taste and judgment of the American people!—How does the retired Editor of a country journal know that Mrs. Hemans' reputation does not rank high as a writer; he cannot gain his information from public prints, for he admits they are enlisted in her favour; does he merely criticise himself, and on his own judgment condemn them, and consign them to the "tomb of the Capulets."

After saying her sole aim was notoriety, he says: "but Mrs Hemans is an unprotected female, struggling for her living by the efforts of her pen:" there is no harm for a man to labour in his vocation, and we presume, there can be none in a woman's doing the same. I have made these remarks, Messrs. Editors, with no other views than those which justice to a talented female demands, and every man who values the literary character of his country must acknowledge it his duty to aid and protect it; one more remark and we are done.—He who finds fault with every writer, particularly of a Byron, and prophecies the fate (had they lived,) of immortal poets to be wretched in the extreme, knows little of that Fame, that Honour, and that Glory that lives in after ages, and which while living, wreaths the mortal brow, and weaves for the immortal a never fading monument of Glory.

To be more explicit respecting this last passage, a person under the signature of G. W. S. marks out the life of one, who once rolled in riches and honour, but at last became a miserable, wretched outcast from society, and concludes this wonderful tale with "such Byron would have been in Byron's old age"—Comment is unnecessary.

A FRIEND TO NATIVE TALENT.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE PHANTOM SHIP.

Where storms tempestuous ever roll,
Where lightning gilds the horrid scene,
Where tempests ride from pole to pole,
There the Phantom Ship is seen.

Where rocks destructive rear their head,
Where whirlpools dash the spray around
'Mid images of men long dead,
There the Phantom ship is found.

Where lies the mark of many a wreck
And where is heard the sailor's scream,
To rise from off a splintered deck,
There the Phantom Ship is seen.

E'en where the dark and gloomy wave
Rolls to Lethe's sulphurous stream,
Whose rolling waters none dare brave,
'Tis there the Phantom Ship is seen.

Her bloody flag and streamers red—
Yields to the breeze, as swift she glides
To seek a port, 'mid gloom and dread,
O'er the fierce tempestuous tides.

The Phantom Ship rides on the storm
And rushes o'er each shatter'd wreck;
But never was a human form
Seen upon her blood-stain'd deck.

And yet amid the tempest's roar,
When last the Phantom Ship glides on,
Is heard upon the rocky shore
The dreadful tale of *one long gone.*

SYLVAN.

DEFINITION OF A DRUNKARD.

A pious divine of the old school says, "a drunkard is the annoyance of modesty, the trouble of civility, the caterpillar of industry, the tunnel of wealth, the ale-house benefactor, the beggar's companion, the constable's trouble, the wo of his wife, the scoff of his neighbour, his own shame, the picture of a beast and the monster of a man."

THE QUAKER.

A TALE.

In a beautiful village on the banks of the river Avon, not far distant from Stratford, the birth-place of the immortal Shakespeare, there lived a benevolent Quaker, named Steady; he was rich, and his utmost delight was to see the villagers happy. Being a great admirer of learning, he was sorry to see any of his fellow-men, however lowly their station, steeped in ignorance: he was therefore at the expense of supporting a free school, at which all the poor children of the neighborhood were educated; and every May-day rewards were given to those who succeeded best in their various studies. Questions were also proposed, and he who was skillful enough to expound these questions received a sum of money as a marriage portion with the girl he loved, provided he he had, or was likely to obtain her parents' consent; and it very seldom occurred that any father or mother refused their consent, if good Mr. Steady asked it: he was in short, the blessing of his tenantry, and every body loved him.

In this village their lived a farmer whose name was Easy, and it seemed as if his name was a part of himself; he was a good-natured quiet man, and as careless in his disposition that if his corn did but grow, and his hay was got in well, he was as merry as the day was long. If there came an indifferent season, he contented himself with hoping the next would be better. So long as he had a mug of ale and a nap in the corner after dinner, he cared little how the world went on; whether the nation was rich or poor, at peace or at war; whether times were good or bad, all was the same to farmer Easy. He took every thing in good heart, whilst his wife, Dame Cicely, ruled the roast; whatever she proposed, the farmer replied, "yes, sure, if thee likest dame."

Farmer Easy had one daughter called Gillian, a very pretty girl, admired by the whole village. Mr. Steady had often noticed her modest artless manner, and proposed to her father and mother that she should become his wife; they were both highly delighted at this proposal. Dame Cicely was almost out of her wits with joy, to have her daughter the mistress of the great house, ride in her own coach, and to be herself dressed out in fine clothes; oh, how charming! She looked in the glass to see what colours were the most becoming to her complexion; and determined that her dress on the day of her daughter's wedding should be the gayest that had ever been seen in the village of Maybury; she would wear a pink silk petticoat, and a blue silk gown, with yellow trimmings; scarlet ribbon on her cap, and green bows on her shoes; and she could not help thinking, if she were only twenty years younger, and unmarried, how many sweethearts she should get.

Dame Easy had all the joy to herself, for poor Gillian was wretched; being attached to Lubin, an honest lad, who had been brought up in a neighboring village with his uncle. He had asked the consent of farmer and dame Easy to marry Gillian, who had agreed to it; and he was now gone to the west country to ask his father's consent also; and on his return, the wedding was to take place directly. Gillian could not bear the thoughts of giving up Lubin, who was young and handsome, for old Steady, who was ugly and formal. She did not care for riches; she would rather milk the cows and feed the poultry, with Lubin for her husband, than be the greatest lady of the land without him; but her mother told her she must marry Mr. Steady. Gillian believed that no young woman ever dared to disobey her parents; and she knew her mother would be obeyed, for her father did every thing she bid him, and never said nay. Gillian was taken to live in the great house; was dressed out in nice clothes; had masters to teach her the useful arts, and servants to wait on her; but Gillian was very unhappy: day and night she thought of Lubin, and when alone, was always in tears. She was afraid to tell Mr Steady that she disliked him and loved another; still hoping Lubin would return and find some way of getting her out of Mr. Steady's hands: and, if she was but once the wife of Lubin, why then it would be her duty to obey him, and no sin to disobey her mother.

Day after day she watched and waited, but Lubin did not return; and her mother began to taunt her, saying, he was unfaithful and had forsaken her; Gillian knew better; she felt assured Lubin was true; she was always trying his truth, and in all her trials he was ever constant: when she tied her garters round the bed post, repeated verses nine times, and went backwards into bed, she was sure to dream of Lubin; or, if she put apple pippins on her cheeks, and gave them names, Lubin was sure to stick close, though all the rest fell off; then, if she pared a turnip and threw the rind over her head, it would be sure to make the letter L.; and, therefore, to doubt him was impossible, yet she was very unhappy at the delay. She feared he was either ill, or his father would not consent; but how to get a letter to him was the difficulty: she had money enough (for Mr. Steady gave her plenty) to pay any body well, yet who to trust she could not tell; and if they were to betray her, what could she then do? Mr. Steady would send her home, and her mother would perhaps turn her out of doors.

It was a trying situation; she knew not what was to become of her; it was now the 28th of April, and on May-day she was to be married: the wedding clothes were making, but the pretty white silk dress, all trimmed with satin ribbon, so fine and handsome, to her looked very ugly indeed. The mantua-maker was just gone, and she was sitting crying when Floretta came in. Floretta was her waiting maid, a good-natured smart girl, who grieved to see her young mistress so continually unhappy; but she feared to own her pity, or try to serve her with Lubin, lest she should offend her master, who had been very kind to her father and mother: yet she thought it very odd so good a man should do such a wicked thing as to force a young creature to marry him against her will: and feeling certain that if it were her case she would certainly run away from him. She thought too it was better Gillian should run away before her marriage than after; and determined to try some way or other to serve her.

"What do you cry for, Miss Gillian?" said she as she entered the room, "Isn't it enough to make any one cry, Floretta? Am I not going to be married?" "The thought of going to be married makes most girls laugh and be merry." "Ay, that is when they are going to marry the man they like. Heigho! you have no pity for me Floretta, or you would find out some way to help me." "What fault have you to find with Mr. Steady? he is a very good man." "Oh! yes, I know that; so is a haystack very good; but I don't see why I should be obliged to eat one: why doesn't he marry old nurse Grimshaw? she would suit him better by half than me." "Why don't you tell him?" "So I would if I thought he would not be angry: suppose Floretta, I was to tell him he is very disagreeable, and that I hate the very sight of him: do you think he would let me marry Lubin?" "It would be a curious mode of courting his favor; but I really think something should be done. But what can keep Lubin so long? he ought to have come back two months ago. Suppose we were to get somebody to go to him, and find out if he is faithful, and if he is—" "Oh! my dear, dear Floretta, that is the very thing I have been thinking of; but I did not know who to trust; but what does it matter now? we could not hear in time to prevent me marrying Mr. Steady!" "Why that is true; let me see, I have it; can't you contrive to be taken ill on May-day morning? and then the wedding must be put off, you know." "I don't know; I never was ill but when I had the hooping-cough; but if you'll tell me what to do—" "Why, then, in the first place you must faint away, and then I'll scream for help, and throw a jug of cold water over you, and rub your temples with harishorn, and burn feathers under your nose, roar and bellow, say you are dying, and frighten my poor master out of his seventeen senses."

Gillian was in raptures to find Floretta her friend; and, while the latter left her to seek out some one who could be trusted as a messengrr to seek Lubin, she like a bird just let out of a cage, was gaily singing

Again I feel my bosom bound,
My heart sits lightly on its seat:
My cares are all in rapture drown'd,
In every pulse new pleasures beat.

When Mr. Steady came to inquire how she liked her wedding clothes? "I should like them very well, said Gallian, if I were going to be married to Lubin." "And wherefore, Gillian, shouldst thou prefer Lubin unto me? do I not love thee as much as he does?" "Perhaps you may, sir, but I don't love you!" "And yet thou shouldst love me; do I not give thee every thing thou canst wish for? am I not thy friend?" "Yes, indeed! and indeed you are very good to me, and I love you as a father; but I can never love you as a husband, unless—unless—" "Unless what, Gillian?" "Unless Lubin was to grow old and ugly like you, and you become young and handsome like him." "Fair maiden, thou art a lover of vanity; yea, verily the pomps and vanities of this world are likely to seduce thee from thy duty; beauty is a mask." "But it is a very pretty mask, sir; and I should like to look on it always." "Lubin will be old as well as me, Gillian, if he lives long enough." "Oh, yes, I know that; but then we shall both grow old together, and neither of us can reproach the other." "Well, well, maiden, we will speak of this another time; thou wilt make one in the sports of the green on May-day, and wilt not perhaps at last be sorry that thou art loved by Steady, the aged quaker; good by, sweetheart: good by!" "News, news, ma'am," said Floretta, jumping in, "good news, Lubin is arrived; come to my window and you shall see him walking in the churchyard, and then we'll consult what is best to be done."

It was indeed true Lubin was returned. His long delay had been occasioned by the illness and death of his poor old father, who had bequeathed him all his property; and he was now come to fetch Gillian to his native village, where he wished they should live after they were married. He was wearied with his long journey, having walked upwards of a hundred miles; for in those days there were few opportunities of travelling but on foot, except for those who kept carriages, or could afford to hire horses. Lubin's heart danced with joy as he approached the village of Maybury; and he pictured to himself the jovial welcome of the old couple, and the blushing constrained pleasure of his pretty Gillian. He approached the door, and gave a smart rap, which not being answered, he knocked again, and was surprised at being answered by old Cicely from the window, who, pretending not to know him, bade him go about his business, as she was busy. But Lubin not choosing to be answered so, she came outside the door, not giving him an invitation to enter the house. She informed him of Gillian's expected greatness, and told him he might be jogging while his boots were green, for she had not any thing to say to him; he remonstrated, but all to no purpose, the old woman only laughed at him, and bidding him good by, shut the door in his face. Resolved not to be so easily repulsed, he lingered about the cottage in hope of seeing Gillian, and learning from her, whether it was by her own consent she was going to be married to the rich quaker; and while waiting, farmer Easy returned from his corn-fields, where he had been directing his labours. Lubin accosted him, but gained little satisfaction. Easy told him it was his wife's wish; she and Gillian had settled it all their own way, and he had nothing to do with it, as he never interfered with women's business, they knew best what pleased 'em; and he advised him to seek for a wife in his *own station of life*, and think no more about Gillian; she was not for him, and there was an end.

Poor Lubin, almost distracted, was wandering up and down the churchyard when Floretta spied him, who would fain have spoke to him, but dared not lest her master should see her. She consulted Gillian what was best to be done, and it was resolved to send for Lubin to speak to them at the garden gate in the evening, and the messenger fixed on was Solomon, Mr. Steady's own man, a lover of Floretta's; at least he wished to be one, and it pleased Floretta, who was a flirt, to amuse herself with his formality and awkwardness. He was tall and thin, and walked so upright, that never by any chance did he see his own toes; full of proverbs and wise sayings; near fifty years of age; and so intolerable ugly, that it was the very essence of vanity which could induce him to suppose for one moment that a young woman of any pretensions would look at him with an eye of kindness. Floretta coaxed him a little: and, though he feared that by bringing Lubin and Gillian to a meeting he should offend his master, yet he could not resist her entreaties; but smiling on her, pressed his folded hands on his breast, and raising himself on his tiptoes, said, "If I do thy bidding, sweet Floretta, wilt thou kiss me, hey?" "Ah! truly, Mr. Solomon, when you have done my bidding! yes." "Thou art skittish, but thou art pretty, and—I—I—wilt thou give me an earnest of thy ruby

main before I go; it will make me more the nimbler!" "Nay, Mr. Solomon, it is bad to pay bef reh nd, you must earn your reward before you have it!" "But thou mayest forget; many things fall out between the cup and the lip." "Go, go, Mr. Solomon, go." "An egg to-day is better than a chicken to-morrow." "Prithee, good Solomon." "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

Floretta could with difficulty get her precise lover away, who, slowly marching along like a stately gander, met with Lubin, and bade him come to Gillian at the garden gate by eight o'clock as she had something particular to say to him. "Ah," said Lubin angrily, "to tell me she is obliged to marry in obedience to her parents, as if obedience of parents could break an oath solemnly given; however, you may tell her I'll come." "Verily, friend Lubin," said Solomon drily, "thou dost jump about like a parched pea in a frying-pan, and splutter like unto an egg that is roasted; but I shall deliver thy message, and so fare thee well." Solomon returned with all expedient haste, and demanded his fee from Floretta, who was compelled to fulfil her promise, however much against her will. "Ah! Floretta," cried the foolish dotard, "thy breath is like the new-mown hay, and thy lips like unto sugar candy; tell me, when wilt thou name the spousal day?" "Nay, Mr. Solomon, that depends on yourself." "On me, Floretta? nay, thou jeerest me; if it depends on me no time shall be thrown away; time lost can never be regained, and therefore when my master friend Steady shall espouse the maiden Gillian, I will espouse thee!" "Nay, Mr. Solomon, you have much to do, and many things to learn before I can marry you; in the first place, I never will marry a man whose mouth is full of saws and proverbs." "Mum! a word to the wise! it shall be mended by degrees, word by word great books are written." "This is not the way to mend, Mr. Solomon." "Pardon me, I pray thee, give me time; Rome was not built in one day, but it is a long lane that has never a turning." "And do you really love me, Mr. Solomon?" "Do I love thee? ask the wolf if he loveth the lamb; ask the kite if he loveth a chicken; ask the vintner if the wine be good; ask the farmer if the corn is ripe; ask—" "Ask, ask, ask, nonsense! ask your own foolish noddle if you will ever mend." "It is done, then shalt be obeyed; the sheep heareth the voice of the shepherd, it shall be done; slow and sure, they stumble that run fast; what is bred in the bone—" "Hoity, toity! wul you never have done?" "I have done; the journey that is never begun will never have an end; I will begin straight forward; fare thee well, maiden! I love thee, yea, I love thee! umph! heigho!"

The tender-hearted Gillian was uneasy least Floretta should make poor Solomon unhappy; but Floretta laughed, and told her he was too stupid ever to break his heart for love, so she need not be sorrowful on his account. Lubin, true to his appointment, was first at the garden gate, though in no very good humor; the villagers had irritated his mind, some pitying, some blaming, and some laughing at him; and he would not have come to meet Gillian, only, as he said, to see how she could look him in the face after using him so ill, but the sight of his dear Gillian in a moment put his boasted anger to flight; and when she told him her dislike to the marriage, and that Floretta and she had laid a scheme to put off the wedding till he could be sent for, he was enraptured.

Floretta told him what he best do, and he promised to undertake it; accordingly on the following morning he waited on Mr. Steady, who had never seen him, he therefore boldly solicited an audience and it was granted.—Lubin apologised for troubling him, but said that as he kindly undertook to redress all wrongs which came within his knowledge, he had made bold to trouble him about a little business of his own, and hoped he would forgive him. Steady bade him speak freely, and if it was in his power to serve him he would. Lubin then informed him, there was an old man who, because he was rich, was cruel enough to take his sweetheart from him, and was going to marry her; and that her parents had formerly given their consent for his marriage with her, but now forgot their promises, and insisted on the young woman marrying the rich old fellow, though they knew it was against her will, and that she never could be happy. Steady told him, he was sorry for him, and that his case was a hard one; bade him be on the lawn to-morrow, and inquired if the old man who had injured him would be there; then, on Lubin assuring him he would, he gave him a sealed paper, bidding him direct it to the person, and expressing a hope that all would be right.

The morning came, and Gillian was very anxious. Steady spoke of his happiness in making her a bride, and she was terrified lest she should be obliged to marry him at last; but Floretta told her not to fear, for if the worst came to the worst, she could run away with Lubin, and settle all that way.—The dancers were assembled on the green, and every countenance looked gay and happy, save only Lubin and Gillian. Clad in her bridal white, she came leaning on the arm of old Steady, who pressed her hand, and looked at her with a degree of fondness which would have driven Lubin mad had he not hoped the paper which he held in his hand contained a written order from Mr. Steady, that he should marry the girl he loved, though the Quaker would be indeed surprised to find that girl was his own sweetheart Gillian.

Mr. Steady took his seat, and gave a question to be expounded; when he who might be fortunate enough to guess it was to receive the premium. They all listened very quietly, while he inquired if any present could tell him—what of all things in the world was the longest and shortest, and swiftest and the slowest, the most precious, the most neglected, and without which nothing could be done.—One said it was the sun, another the earth, a third that it was light. At length Lubin advanced, and bowing with great modesty, said, he believed it was time. "Nothing," he said, "can be longer because it will last forever; nothing can go slower when we are absent from those we love, or swifter when one is near them. There is an old saying, that it is as precious as gold, and yet we are always throwing it away; and as a proof, your worship, that nothing can be done without it if the old gentleman we were talking of yesterday had not the opportunity of my absence, he could not have taken away the damsel I mentioned to you sir." "Thou art an ingenious youth, and hast won the dower. Come hither, Gillian; on this day thou art to become a bride; nay, do not look so grave, for I think thou will love thy husband. Lubin, come thou hither also; thou art surprised, young man, to find I know thee. If I give this maiden to thee, wilt thou promise to love, to cherish, and protect her? If thou wilt promise that, I will give her to thee with an ample dowry; and I think her friends will not refuse their consent to what I require."

Gillian and Lubin threw themselves at his feet, but their hearts were too full to speak. Steady looked at them with pleasure. "My good children," said he, "I have only been making trial of your constancy. I was in the wood last summer when you were seated beneath the old oak, and vowed to love each other for ever and for ever; I was desirous of trying the extent of female constancy, and have therefore tempted Gillian with riches and grandeur: but she has not been enticed by the false glare of wealth, and now with joy I reward your faithful love. Receive her Lubin, from my hands; take her to church, and then let the sports begin. Nay, do not bow your knee to me, my children; pay your thanks there, where only they are due, to Heaven. I am already rewarded; the pleasure of making others happy is the most supreme happiness this world can bestow, and that happiness is mine." The whole village rejoiced. Lubin and Gillian were married, and lived as happy as contentment, competence, and faithful love could make them. They ever blessed the name of the good Mr. Steady, and loved and revered him as their friend and benefactor; whilst he ever regarded them as his children, and was much more happy in bestowing the pretty Gillian on the youth she loved, than he could have been in making her his wife without possessing her affections; and he fully proved that the truly wise, the truly virtuous, are blessed themselves in conferring blessings upon others; he endeavoured also to impress upon all his lowly friends, that the evils of life are meant for some good and wise purpose, though to us unknown.

Written for the religious celebration of the 51st Anniversary of American Independence by the children of the Sabbath Schools in Pittsburgh.

BY W. B. TAPPAN.

Our fathers rose in peril's day,
To die, or life and land to free;
O, Thou! who nerv'dst them for that fray,
The arms and victory were from Thee;
And Thou that didst for them decree
A passage through the countless host,
Saviour from chariot and from sea,—
Thou art the God in whom we boast!

Upon our fair and favour'd land
Descends abundance in a shower;
And many a bright and joyous band
Their banners rear to peace this hour;
Convened beneath our leafy bower,
The turf our shrine—the sky our dome—
We praise Thee, Thou Protecting Power!
For blessings past—for hopes to come.

And Lord! from thy pavilion shine
Upon the offering, as thou'st shone;
And be each heart's inscription thine,
To God unseen, yet not Unknown!
And O, propitious from thy throne
Of starry light, behold us now;
And let the thought of Thee alone
Possess our bosoms as we bow.

Long look, and kindly on the sod
Once water'd with the pilgrim's tear;
And grant that all their prayers and toil,
May yield to thee a harvest here,
And as the hand metes out the year,
Bless Thou the rul'd and those that rule;
And O, our God! be ever near
In love, to bless the SUNDAY SCHOOL.

COMMUNICATION.

ROBERT OWEN.

To every liberal and considerate mind,—to all who, taking an extended view of the history of man from early times to the present day, have perceived that improvements in the sciences, in philosophy or in religion, are not generally the simultaneous work of a whole people, but rather the labour of individual genius—it must be a source of sorrow to see the blind and deadly opposition that is raised to whatever bears the semblance of innovation. It would seem that the temper of man has been always such, that he would much prefer to plod on in habits sanctioned though obvious error, than change his course for new though serviceable reform. And well has it been said, that though the dead should rise, he would hardly be persuaded to forsake his ancient delusions.

So deep-rooted and invulnerable are the prejudices of the crowds; so firmly rivetted are our minds to early impressions, early habits, and to the opinions of our forefathers; that it is not surprising that the progress of improvement has been so tardy in the human family. Patriots and philosophers are rarely listened to when they would propose new truths, or expose established and long standing error. Their contemporaries brand them as vile and misguided theorists—and if they ever receive justice at all, they receive it at the hands of posterity.

The marked discouragement that this good man has met with, therefore, since his arrival in our land; the illiberal eye with which his efforts have been scanned by our countrymen; and, withal, the reckless and inglorious aspersions that have been hurled during his sojournment among us, is not more than every benefactor of mankind has encountered who has been bold enough to assail the established and defective order of society.

Turn to the page of history, and where is the sage that has ever succeeded in contemporaneous reform. Not till the hands of time has planted their principles in the minds of men have their good works been established.

The promulgations of innovation, whether in science, political economy, or morality; all, all meet with that discountenance from the living race of the present day, with which it has been their lot to meet with in every epoch of the world.

To the generation yet in infancy, therefore, and not to the present one, must we look for the candid canvassing of those theories whether true or false, which are at this day held up to the public mind. It is for those whose unwarped and expanding minds will receive the new equally with the old opinions of society, to say what systems shall flourish and what shall decay in the course of the subsequent fifty years.

An unhappy feature of superstition still lingering in the human mind, and very much calculated to obstruct the reception of Mr. Owen's principles, is the idea that doctrines of morality are opposed to the interests of religion; and that in a community like that of New Harmony, where men are taught to look for happiness in the simple practice of virtue, without regard to religious creed, the seeds of gospel light could not be sown. The idea is certainly a wrong one;—for to every thinking mind it must plainly appear, that between religion and morality there is a fundamental affinity, and that the human heart could not be better prepared for the reception of pious sentiments than by an habitual love and practice of the moral virtues.

Let us trace the charts of ecclesiastical history, and observe the progress of evangelic influence throughout the world. Being first diffused along the shores of the Mediterranean, where civilization had made its greatest advances, and moral order consequently improved, we find its extension among the contiguous nations quickened or retarded, according to the degree of moral refinement to which they had severally attained; and in subsequent ages we find the standard of Christianity most easily planted among such people as have emerged in any degree from a state of barbarism.

Why then, I would ask, should the clergy of our country, view Mr. Owen as an evil man? the propagation of his principles throughout society would certainly improve our moral condition, and prove a preparation for the more general diffusion of religious light. It would advance the kingdom of Christ—it would in the language of Scripture, "prepare the way of the Lord, and make his path straight."

A FRIEND TO REFORM.

CUBA IN 1827.

The police of Havana is much better regulated than in some years past; though at the present time great laxity prevails on this point. On the arrival of a stranger, both foreigners and Cubans will caution him against his being out late at night, unless at particular points where the guards are placed, such as the gates of the city, and public squares. The soldiers are the only watchmen and are few in number, and stationed as they are but at few places, the city must of course be to a considerable degree exposed. The erection of the military tribunal by the present governor is a measure of great popularity among all the lovers of good order. It originated, I have been informed, in consequence of the great corruption of the other sources of public justice. General Vives is President. There are also similar tribunals at Cuba, Matanzas and Trinidad.

A law recently passed to prevent the wearing of defence except a sword of a certain length, is considered a step to public safety. Now, whenever a person is found with any of these implements, he subjects himself to a public flogging; and the penalty, much to the honour of the government is inflicted without respect to persons. The culprit to be chastised is placed upon a mule, with his feet tied together under the animal; a board is put under his chin and fastened to the pummel of the saddle to prevent his stooping. After this he is led from the prison to the public square, in each of which he receives twenty blows, and then is dismissed. A young gentleman of good family suffered about the time that I arrived, notwithstanding the petitions and remonstrances of friends. The Captain General replied, that the penalty had been incurred and must be endured.

An American who had been a long time resident at Havana, told me that he had been stopped by the robbers four times on his way home, *extramuros*; but that he found uniformly they were cowards, and that a show of resistance disheartened them. It would be thought that a guard of soldiers might be spared from the station to patrol the streets; but it is also thought by many that they are as little to be trusted as the thieves themselves. In some cases they have been found acting in concert.

Assassinations have decreased a great deal; and of those which formerly took place there is reason to believe, that in nine cases out of ten the sufferers had been followed from gambling houses, or other resorts still less reputable, where they had been engaged in broils, or were seen to possess money. A remarkable instance of the fascination of gaming occurred. Two Americans who had been winners to a considerable amount were robbed by two spectators, one of them killed, and the other wounded. The booty was used for no other purpose than to return to the billiard room.

Public executions owing to the vigilance of the military tribunal, are also rare, and the last victim received his sentence from that court. He was quite wealthy, and this circumstance in former times would probably have procured him an acquittal; but it availed nothing in the present instance; a proof that justice cannot always be eluded in Havana.

Foreigners in general hold the natives in great contempt; while the latter, when they possess intelligence equally despise the former; particularly if they belong to Spain. An European Spaniard will command a bull fight, while he will look upon a cock fight with abhorrence. A Creole will value his fighting cock as his best friend. A prisoner who had been nine months in jail at Porto Rico, was sent to Havana and condemned to perpetual slavery. During all this time he kept with him his favourite game cock, and still retained him when he was going to suffer for his crime.

THE EVENING POST.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

At a meeting of the citizens of the town of Providence, convened by request of the Committee for procuring and distributing Dr. Chandler's Medicine for the cure of Intemperance among the indigent persons of this town who might be so unfortunate as to require it, at Methodist's Hall, on Wednesday evening, July 11, 1827, John Hayward, Esq. was called to the Chair, and B. Dyer, Jr. appointed Secretary.

One of the committee having stated that the object of this meeting was to inform the citizens of the operations of the committee, and the effect produced by the medicine, in order to enable them to judge of the propriety of adopting further measures for raising the necessary funds to continue the course hitherto pursued, and having called on Mr. James Snow, Jr. to whom had been committed the care of administering the medicine, he said that he had administered the same to more than one hundred persons, from forty five of whom he had received satisfactory evidence that they had entirely lost their inclination for ardent spirits; he also stated that he had reason to believe the medicine had produced the like good effects on a number of others, who living in remote parts of the town, had as yet made no report; others were now taking it with equal good prospects of success; some ten or fifteen had commenced, but for want of resolution had not fairly tested its utility. Some taking but one glass it had of course failed to produce the desired effect. He further stated he had been obliged within a few days to refuse to supply a number of applicants, as the funds of the committee, as appeared by the Treasurer's report, were entirely exhausted.

As many persons had expressed doubts with regard to the permanency of the effects produced by the medicine, Elder Kent stated that he had conversed with a person in New York, whose statements might be relied on, who informed him that he had taken the medicine with complete success nine months since, and that he then felt no more inclination for ardent spirits than he did immediately after the cure was effected. Many other equally conclusive statements with regard to the beneficial effects of the medicine were made by gentlemen present; whereupon the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That whereas the statements which have been made at this meeting, relative to the administering of Dr. Chandler's medicine, for the cure of Intemperance, to the indigent persons of this town, have produced the fullest conviction in the minds of the persons present, of the importance and necessity of taking effectual measures for extending the benefits to others, which have already accrued to a great number, who have availed themselves of the opportunity offered by the committee. Therefore *Resolved*, that John C. Jenckes, George Baker, David B. Sharp, Wheeler Martin, William Alpin, and John B. Barton, be appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions and donations, in order to enable the committee appointed at the former meeting, to continue the distributions of the medicine to such other persons as may be willing to avail themselves of the privilege;

And the meeting was dissolved.

B. DYER, *jr. Secretary*

The exhibition of M. Maelzel's automaton has given rise to the mechanical genius of our countrymen. In addition to several chess players, which have been made and exhibited at New York, an automaton card player is soon to be brought forward at Rochester, N.Y. with another piece of mechanism which is described as equally wonderful, and more useful.

The steam boat Henry Clay arrived at the Sault de St. Marie, (Michigan,) from Buffalo, on the 19th of June, with the following passengers: Maj. Gen. Scott and suite, on a tour of inspection, His Excellency Governor Cass, Col. Thomas L. McKinry, (Commissioner for a treaty with Indians at Green Bay,) and several ladies and gentlemen; after remaining about 24 hours she proceeded on her trip.

NIAGARA FALLS.

On the American side of the river there is a very extensive Hotel and boarding house kept by Gen. Whitney: on the British side is another, kept by Mr. John Brown. There is now a project formed, "to construct a *carriage road* down each precipitous bank, to the water, for the purpose of coming with coaches near the Falls. The road is to be excavated chiefly from the rock in the banks, and is to descend 1 foot in 10 feet, and will reach about a quarter of a mile, in gaining the bottom. It will be protected by a strong railing and be sufficiently wide at recesses for carriages to pass. This enterprize will be amply repaid by the immense ferrying during the fashionable season." It is mentioned as somewhat remarkable that there are no insects on the several islands in the vicinity.

The Board of Commissioners under the convention with Great Britain for the adjustment of the articles of the Treaty of Ghent, respecting indemnification for deported slaves, met at Washington City on Tuesday week, to carry into effect the objects of their appointment. These commissioners, our readers will recollect, are Langdon Cheves, of Pennsylvania, James Pleasants, of Virginia, and Henry Seawell, of North Carolina. The clerk of the commission is Aaron Ogden, of New Jersey.

A little world.—A few twigs, full of sap, were placed in a small quantity of water for several days, until a part of the sap became incorporated with the water. A drop of this water was put upon the head of a large pin, and by the solar microscope, it was found to contain more than thirty thousand living creatures!

The Montreal Herald, of the 7th instant, states that the Parliament of Lower Canada will be dissolved immediately, and that the new parliament will assemble in the first week of October, when the opinions entertained by his Majesty's government upon the disputes between the various branches of the legislature of this province will be announced.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By arrivals at New York.

The House of Lords passed the bill to annul the marriage of Miss Turner, and E. G. Wakefield, and it passed a first reading in the House of Commons on the 6th ult. It was said that Miss Turner was immediately to be married to a gentleman of the county in which her father resides—who was attending her as counsellor in London.

Mr. Canning made his maiden speech as Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 1st of June, in opening the budget. The principal part of this speech is, that after twelve years of peace, the revenue falls short of the expenditure 200,000*l.* ($9,000,000.) The deficiency this year is to be supplied by a loan on Exchequer Bills. Mr. C. looks to the South American market for extrication from the existing difficulties.

The receipts, estimated after 1826, amount to 84,600,000*l.* The expenditure, exclusive of Sinking Fund, 51,700,000*l.* but including it, 75,474,000*l.*

A great musical prodigy has made her appearance in Rome. She is 18 years of age, and authoress of an opera buffa. Her name is Signora Aspet.

The plague was raging at Aleppo as late as the 10th of March, which put a stop to all business.

A young man in Anderston Walk, England, lately took up a wager of five guineas that he would stand upon one leg for three hours. When he had stood two hours and three quarters, he became so weak that he could not speak, and with difficulty supported himself. However, to the astonishment of all present, he performed the task, and was carried to a chair, being unable to move. After his leg was fomented, he recovered.

All the provinces of the south of France have experienced the effects of the late storms occurring on the 19th and 21st of May. Most of the rivers overflowed their banks and caused incalculable damages. Toulouse suffered much, and the lower country, generally, was entirely inundated. At Marmande, the steam-boat debarked its passengers in the middle of the city. Vevay, Geneva, and several other cities in Switzerland, were almost overwhelmed, and, near the borders of the lakes, the impetuous torrent swept every thing before it, spreading consternation and despair, and continuing for several hours, destroying every obstacle which opposed its furious passage. Near the cities, also, the vineyards were all torn up, carried away, or converted into banks of sand; walls cast down and broken, and the streets most exposed to the passage of the water, entirely unpaved.

The celebrated full-length portrait of Gen. Washington, painted by Stuart at Philadelphia, has been recently disposed of by Mr. Stagley, of Bond-street, to a Russian gentleman, for 1000*l.* It was painted at the express desire of a person of distinction, and was presented to the first Marquis of Lansdown, then Lord Shelburne, by whose executors it was sold, with the rest of his Lordship's collection. The original letter of Washington to the artist, appointing a time for sitting, accompanied the picture, which was universally acknowledged to be the only authentic likeness extant.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The prize of a silver cup of the value of fifty dollars, offered by an association of Physicians, of Philadelphia, for the best "Essay on Dropsies," has been awarded to Dr. James Conquest Cross, of Fayette county, Kentucky.

Peaches, pears and apples, are already in the Philadelphia market. The fruit this season will be abundant.

The Chevalier Tacon, Minister of Spain, his family and suite, arrived on Wednesday morning at the United States Hotel in Chesnut street.

Dr. Alexander Knight has resigned the office of Port Physician.

John Linker, was appointed, on Tuesday evening by the Commissioners of the incorporated district of the Northern Liberties, superintendent of police, for that district.

It is proposed to establish an Academy in the vicinity of Philadelphia, to be under the control and patronage of the annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1776 Mr. Jefferson occupied the most westerly house in Philadelphia.—It is now the centre of the city.

When the Massachusetts branch of the Cincinnati Society was formed, it consisted of 336 members; it has now, after a period of 44 years, only 40 of the original members left, 13 only of whom are able to attend the yearly meetings of the society.

We are informed (says the Wilmington, N. C. Herald) that Topsail Sound, on the 3d instant, was covered with dead fish of different kinds, among which were sharks, that had probably been poisoned and drifted ashore. The negroes on one plantation gathered up, and salted about thirty barrels.

The Fayetteville, N. C. Observer of the 5th instant, says:—fine ripe peaches have been selling in that market for a week or two past.

Farmington Canal is now rapidly progressing towards its completion. There are at this time twelve hundred hands employed on the canal between New-Haven and Farmington.

The Canadian red squirrels are crossing the St. Lawrence near Ogdensburgh, in vast quantities, despairing, as the Gazette thinks, of ever obtaining the privileges of citizenship under the recent alien law of that province.

Up to June 9, this year, 8500 settlers had arrived at Quebec.—Same time last year, 4215.—Increased emigration 4305.—8000 settlers would make 16 new towns at once, of 500 inhabitants each.

Gen. Wadsworth, of the State of New York, is said to have thirteen thousand sheep on his farm.

On the 7th instant, considerable damage was done to the banks of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal by an overflow of the waters in the meadows near the eastern termination of that work.

New Orleans remained healthy on the 20th ult. The river had fallen about two feet.

The worth of the Brazilian vessels taken on the Paraguay, by Admiral Brown, is estimated at $200,000; which is to be distributed among the crews of the vessels composing his squadron.

A fine Water Dog, swimming within three or four feet of the battery wall, in Charlestown, S. C. a few days ago, was instantly killed, and carried off, by an enormous large Shark, in the presence of a number of persons.

Drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, seventh class, viz:

43, 4, 38, 44, 20, 54, 40, 6.

The following are the numbers recently drawn in the Rhode Island Grand State Lottery.

8, 5, 27, 14, 7, 12.

Drawn Numbers of the New-York Consolidated Lottery, Wednesday afternoon.

2, 23, 29, 21, 20, 43, 26, 17.

A letter of the 29th of April, from Guayaquil, says, the United States' sloop of war Peacock was off Guayaquil 10th of April, bound to Pata—had been struck by a whale, and received a good deal of damage.

There were twenty cases of yellow fever on board the John Adams, arrived at Pensacola from Matanzas.

The schooner Swift, arrived at New York, sailed from Laguira on the 27th ult. A letter from Caracas of the 23d ult. states that Bolivar was to leave on the following day for Bogota. He would embark in the British frigate David, for Carthagena, accompanied by the British Minister.

From Havana, we learn that the Spanish squadron under Commodore Laborde, sailed the 2d instant, on a cruise. Commodore Porter was still at Key West, but the two brigs were out cruising.

By a late arrival from Europe, we learn that Don Luis de Onis, who was formerly for many years Minister of Spain to the U. States, and lately Ambassador to Naples under the Constitutional Government, had departed this life at Naples.

On the 7th instant, considerable damage was done to the banks of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, by an overflow of the waters in the meadows near the eastern termination of that work.

New Orleans remained healthy on the 30th ult. The river had fallen about two feet.

According to the official register of the U. S. Navy there are 774 officers in that service, viz:—81 captains, 29 Masters Commandants, 225 Lieutenants, 40 Surgeons, 40 Surgeon's mates, 43 Pursers, 9 Chaplains, and 324 Midshipmen.

Salutes of Rocks were made at the Morris Canal, Paterson, N. J. in honor of the 4th of July. There were sets of explosions, 24 each.

At Louisville, Ky. on the 21st June, the weather was so cool as to render fire necessary!

The Providence Journal states that a second steam engine of the kind recently invented by Dr. Wadsworth, has just been put into operation. It is upon the principle of the *tubular generator*; and for economy of fuel and room it is said to stand unrivalled.

An intelligent and respectable young German, is now engaged in prosecuting a pedestrian tour from Boston to the Falls of Niagara. He takes copious notes of all matters worthy of observation or remark, and adopts this mode of travelling as the best means of arriving at correct information.

Sixty-five slaves who have been manumitted in Virginia, have lately arrived in York, (Penn.) in a body. They have been brought to Pennsylvania in consequence of their refusal to go to Africa, agreeably to the condition upon which they were set at liberty. Remain in Virginia they could not, because, according to their laws, *Freedom* cannot live in Virginia, unless she be white.

In a Philadelphia paper, an advertisement, of patent medicine says, "the bottle will set on any complaint whatever, *if the patient is reconciled to his fate.*" This is giving fair warning, and any body who takes the mixture after reading this recommendation, must be "reconciled to his fate."

An insolvent a short time since was discharged under the insolvent act. A few days afterwards an officer who called at his house to serve a supena on him, was informed that the gentleman was gone with his family to take his recreation at the Springs.

The City of London has 400 places of worship, 200 for Episcopalians, 86 for Independents, 36 for Wesleyan Methodists, 32 for Baptists, 30 for Calvinistic Methodists, 16 for Presbyterians, (Scotch and Unitarian,) 14 for Roman Catholics, 6 for Quakers. The last census makes the number of inhabitants, *one million two hundred and seventy four thousand eight hundred* souls.

The French population has increased 3,000,000 in 10 years. The population of the world, where possible, has probably increased in the same ratio, as no epidemic has prevailed—the increase is likely to continue in the same degree. America has the addition of emigration.

The third series of "High-ways and Bye-ways, or Tales of the Roadside, by a Walking Gentleman," has been published in London. The high merit of the two antecedent series, will ensure the present a re-publication in this country.

Mr. BRYANT, the Poet, of New York, intends publishing a collection of his fugitive pieces—this information will be gratifying to the lovers of good poetry. Mr. Woodworth has recently published his dramatic productions in a small volume.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA SOUVENIR.

PREMIUMS.

To obtain for "The Souvenir" a portion of choice original matter, and at the same time bestow our mite of encouragement on native talent, we offer the following Premiums, to be awarded by a committee composed of gentlemen possessing competent literary qualifications.

1. To the writer of the best ORIGINAL TALE, $30.
2. To the writer of the best ORIGINAL POEM, of not more than 100 or less than 60 lines, $30
3. To the writer of the best ORIGINAL ESSAY, $20.
4. To the writer of the best ORIGINAL BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH, $20.

The prizes to be distributed January 1, 1828.

All communications intended for the premiums must be addressed, *post paid*, to the publisher, accompanied by a sealed note containing the name of the writer, which will in no case be opened unless when the prize has been awarded.

Editors throughout the United States, friendly to the promotion of American Literature, will please to give the above one or more insertions.

Town Meeting respecting the Poor Laws.—Those citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, who are subject to the payment of poor taxes, are requested to attend a meeting to be held on Monday, the 23d inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. at the County Court House, to consider the subject of the poor laws, and devise means to apply a remedy to the evils of our system.

COAL TRADE OF THE LEHIGH.

Shipments of Coal from Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia.

Per last report—149 boats carrying	9021	tons.
Additional to 7th July, 14 boats	do.	866 tons.
Additional to 14th 16 boats	do.	884 tons.
Total, 179 boats	do.	10,771 tons.

HUMOUR.

The following are among the 4th of July toasts drank at Framington, Mass.

Uncle Sam—Fifty-one years old this day—His family increases with his ability to support them.

By Mr. Danforth, of New York. Gentlemen, allow a way-faring man to offer a toast in behalf of the objects nearest and dearest to his heart. *The Ladies and the Greeks*—Happy bondage to the former—Glorious Liberty to the latter.

By Josiah Adams, Esq. *The good old luxurious days of our Independent Daddies*—When Bean porridge was Turtle Soup, New Cider was Champagne, and Bread and Molasses was wedding cake.

FREEZING.—We find the following article in the Indiana (Armstrong co.) American:

"Be it remembered and recorded, that on the 22d night of June, the summer solstice of 1827, there was a severe and sweeping white frost. On the morning of the 23d, ice was frozen as thick as a window glass in a vessel with water standing beside our well, one hour after sunrise."

THAWING.—The following paragraph is from the same paper of the same date:

"It is reported that there was thirteen marriages took place on Thursday the 14th inst. in the vicinity of the Kiskeminetas salt works."

A boat race took place at New York, on Thursday of last week, between the boats Despatch, and Washington for a purse of 150 dollars, and a second race between the American and Star. The former race was well contested and the distance 5¼ miles run in 20 minutes precisely. The same boats ran the same distance on the 4th instant, in 19 minutes, but the hopeless distance at which the Washington was left on turning the stake boat near Ellis' Island, induced the winning boat to slacken their exertions. The American was the winner of the second purse of 100 dollars. After the race both boats were carried in triumph into Castle Garden, where the judges gave their award.

"The Franklin Bank of New Jersey, says the New York Gazette, which commenced business a few months since, has again stopped payment! Our state has suffered enough, in all conscience, by the mismanagement of similar institutions, and we really hope that an example will be made of the persons concerned in this company, if they are at all tangible. In consequence of the advertisements which appear in most of the morning papers of Saturday, several hundred individuals proceeded to Jersey city, for the purpose of obtaining good money for the notes which they held, but they all returned, no better off than they went. We understand that some violence was committed by a few of the "wounded pigeons."

SOCIETY FOR MENDING THE MORALS AND MANNERS OF YOUNG MISSES.

The President of the Republic of Buneos Ayres has awarded three premiums; to be paid out of Government funds, under the auspices of the Benevolent Society, viz. One of $200 to the most moral young woman in the country; one of $100 to the young woman who makes the most money by honest practices; and one of $100 for filial love, to be give to the young female person who behaves best towards her papa and mama—$250 is assigned for distribution among young girls at the Society's discretion.

BLACKBERRY SYRUP.

The present being not only a seasonable time to prepare this valuable medicine, but to recommend its usefulness, particularly among children afflicted with bowel complaints, a feeling mother offers the following recipe:—"Take the fruit before very ripe, extract the juice, and to each quart add one pound of white sugar, skim and boil it about half an hour, when cool enough to bottle, add a small tea cup full of brandy. From one to four table spoon fulls may be taken frequently, as age and circumstances may require."

The Captains of two ships, were on Saturday last examined before the Mayor, New York, on the charge of bringing paupers (one of them) from Liverpool, sent out to this country by the parish, which paid their passage. The penalties which are heavy will be enforced, though the Capt. says that the passages were received by a broker, without his knowledge of the circumstances.

The merchants of the United States are not aware of the imposition that exist in Havana in the form of a Post Office. All letters, including the Consignees, are taken from the vessel, on her arrival, by the Custom House boat, and deposited in the Office, when they are charged according to the option of the post master from 1 to 15 dollars per letter or package. Merchants and editors cannot be too cautious in sending sealed packages of newspapers, &c. A short time since a person paid $13 for a small package taken from the office, which was found to contain a few samples of calico. To avoid this imposition as much as possible, the business of a letter should be as much concentrated upon a single sheet as can be done with convenience. Nothing is allowed vessels for bringing letters to Havana.

It is scarcely perhaps within the memory of man (says the Trenton Federalist,) when a more abundant harvest has occurred in this part of the country, than the present. We had a heavy rain on the 8th and for the four succeeding days, the weather was warm and showery, and quite unfavorable to the ingathering of the grain and hay; since which, however, it has become more settled and promising.—The crops of wheat, rye, grass and oats, are uncommonly heavy, and scarcely ever did the Indian corn present so favourable a prospect of an abundant harvest of that important article in husbandry.

Among the visiters at the Catskill Mountain House are the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, Count de Lillers, from France, and Conde Raguet, our late Charge d'Affairs at Brazil. The green features of this fashionable and romantic summer resort, neither time nor circumstances can change. They are the "everlasting hills," in the wild and impressive grandeur with which they came from the hand of their Maker. But the spacious Mountain House, and its accomodations, have undergone changes which, we are informed, are material improvements, since the last year. The condition of the road has also been much improved. During all the summer and autumnal months, but particularly at this season of heat and dust, the pure and cool atmosphere of the mountain, its extensive views of rich scenery, its agreeable society, and the polite attention of the manager, Mr. Webb, contribute to make this excursion delightful, whether for pleasure or health.

The Vincennes, (Ind.) paper states that a destructive hurricane, accompanied with hail, was experienced in that county, on the evening of June 3d. Houses, fences, trees, and every thing which lay in its range, were prostrated to the ground. Upwards of 400 bearing apple trees, belonging to one individual were totally destroyed. Large trees were taken up, whirled through the air, and carried a considerable distance—and it was asserted that some were blown across the Wabash. The falling timber had rendered the roads impassible. The effects of the storm are almost incredible; some of the hail stones picked up it is stated weighed ten ounces each.

NEW JERSEY CONVENTION.

A convention of delegates chosen by the farmers, manufacturers and wool growers, and the friends of the American system, of the several counties in the state of New Jersey was held at the city of New Brunswick, on Saturday the 14th inst. Col. Isaac Andruss, of the county of Essex, was elected Chairman, and Edward Smith, of the county of Salem, appointed Secretary. Resolutions expressive of the objects and opinions of the Convention were adopted; and the following gentlemen were selected as delegates to represent the state in the convention to assemble at Harrisburg on the 30th inst. Col. Isaac Andruss, Lee Baker, John Colt, Philips Fine, Abraham Godwin, Jr. William Halstead, Jr. Robert G. Johnson, Charles Kinsey of Bergen, Robert Lee, James Matlack, Lucius H. Stockton, and John Manning, Esqr.

At Hopkinsville, (Ken.) June 2d, there was a most terrific storm accompanied with uninterrupted and vivid blazes of lightning. The account says—"it was indeed the most awfully sublime display of Divine Power we have ever beheld. Many, to avoid the danger of being buried under their houses, deserted them—the stoutest heart was appalled, and an idea prevailed that the great day of reckoning was at hand; we have much reason to be thankful that no serious injury occurred. A very large barn close by the town, the property of Mrs. Long, was set on fire by lightning; its tremendous blaze, amidst the howling of the wind and torrents of rain, added to the dismal grandeur of the scene."

AQUATIC FEAT.

The Editors of the Liverpool Mercury give this note, with the remark that if they were in the habit of gambling they would bet twenty to one that the undertaker of the feat would fail:

"Dr. Beilale, of Manchester, has undertaken to swim from Liverpool to Runcorn, a distance of 21 or 24 miles, in one tide, on the 10th of July, without the assistance of either corks or bladders. He is, without stopping, to partake of refreshments, that are to be handed him from a boat; he is not to touch the boat or any other thing that may render him assistance. Bets to a large amount against his performing the task are pending."

COMMUNICATION.

ANONYMOUS PUBLICATION.

A pamphlet has been clandestinely put into circulation within a few days past, entitled "An examination of an epistle issued by the followers of Elias Hicks, held at Green street Meeting House, in Philadelphia, the 4th and 5th of the 6th month, 1827, being a statement of facts relative to their separation from the Society of Friends." The work is unaccompanied by the name of either *printer or writer*, and, from careful inquiry that I have made, *it was exposed for sale* in any store in this city or elsewhere. Many individuals, I am told, both Friends and other professors, have received it through the Post Office, and from what I can learn, it has been pretty industriously circulated in the same way throughout the country.

Circumstances such as these attending the publication of a work, in a community admitting of the utmost freedom of discussion, may well be supposed to furnish pretty sure indication of its character. Accordingly in this pamphlet, which, from an attentive perusal I am prepared to say, *abounds with misrepresentation and falsehood*, many respectable and worthy Friends are illiberally attacked and their names dragged before the public, while *the writer* has cautiously kept himself in ambush.

As an anonymous production of this character, the work is unworthy of further notice. Its object is sufficiently apparent from its *title*, and is still more obvious from a slight examination of its contents—to support the sinking cause of a *party* in the Society of Friends by endeavouring to asperse and stigmatize the great body of its members.

If, however, the author or authors of the pamphlet, will have so much regard to correct and honourable principle as to favour the public, through the medium of this or some other pa

The editors of the Saturday Evening Post, having consented to admit into their columns, some strictures upon a late Epistle, &c. the writer of the following essay means to give a brief examination of the same—as his essays will occupy several papers, and he wishes to present them in an unbroken series, no reply will be made to any remarks upon them till they are completed.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS—No. I.

Having seen in the Saturday Evening Post of the 16th of June, "an Epistle to Friends of the Quarterly and Monthly meetings within the compass of the Yearly Meeting held in Philadelphia, adopted at a general Meeting of Friends at Green street Meeting House in that city, by adjournments on the 4th and 5th of the 6th month, 1827," and believing it calculated to make erroneous impressions upon persons not fully acquainted with the unhappy differences at present existing in the Society of Friends, I am induced to offer the following remarks upon the subject. As I shall endeavour to treat it with perfect candour and coolness, I presume that no sincere enquirer after truth, will refuse to read and reflect impartially upon what I write, unless he discovers in it an angry or bigoted temper. It has always appeared to me that much confusion of thought and language has arisen in this matter, from not bearing in mind certain principles of morality which ought always to restrain and guide our conduct, I shall, therefore, as well as for greater clearness and method, consider 1st, The nature and extent of the obligations which bind men together in religious associations; and 2dly, such of the doctrines and rules of the Society of Friends, as have been brought into view in the present controversy. The light which these discussions will throw upon the more immediate subjects of my remarks, will I trust, repay the reader for the time they may occupy. For as the first is of an abstract nature, and the second depends upon authentic records accessible to all, something like certainty may be arrived at in our conclusions and clear principles established, by which to judge of the merits of the Epistle.

In the first place then, I hold it to be an undoubted truth, that as a citizen of this commonwealth, I am accountable only to my Creator for those opinions and actions which do not interfere with the civil rights of my fellow citizens, or endanger the safety of the community. There is no power in the government to compel me to hold this or that opinion. I may connect myself with whatever society, for whatever social, moral, or religious purpose I please. Such an association is, in the nature of things, purely voluntary. As long, however, as it conduces, it binds me by its terms. If it is an association for the payment of money, I can be compelled to pay it; for active exertions in extinguishing a fire, or punishing a thief, I incur its penalties by neglecting my duty.

There are associations, religious ones for instance, whose objects are principles, as well as actions. Men have felt the evils of perpetually jarring sentiments upon the most momentous of all subjects; and have wisely concluded that the true method of preserving harmony is to avoid collision. Those, therefore, who agree in points of doctrine which they think important, form themselves into a society for the mutual edification, and for the support and propagation of those principles which are so dear to them. To fix the terms of communion, the power of the collective society, and the duties of the members—the establishing of which is essential to the existence of every society, civil or religious—rules of discipline or government must be framed. These necessarily take the shape and complexion of those fundamental principles of union which distinguish and first called into being the association. As the paramount duty of every community is the preservation of its own existence and peculiar character, it is easy to perceive that what is an offence of a high grade in one may be a commendable action in another society, and that each must be judged by its own principles. The society of Friends for example, have embodied in peculiar (and what others may think trifling) practices, many of the principles which it holds. Such are the nice adjustment, and skilful arrangement of the materials which make up the beautiful fabric of its discipline, that a single stone thereof cannot be removed without endangering the edifice.

The strict observance therefore of practices, and of an order, which others may deem unimportant, is of the highest obligation upon its members. Nor can any charge of intolerance apply to the society for insisting upon this observance. Its doctrines and discipline are publicly avowed and explained, and no one is presumed to be a member but from choice; and the extent of its disapprobation is, to declare that it no longer considers an offender as retaining a right of membership.

A society—the society of Friends for instance, is not merely the present generation of Quakers. The members do not hold the property of the meeting in their own individual right—but as men, professing certain principles, as trustees for certain tents and rules of discipline. They are tenants for life, or rather during good behaviour, under a certain charter embodied in their book of discipline. They have no right, even in their collective capacity as a meeting, to impair or alienate the inheritance of faith and tenents, which they have received from the past, and hold as a sacred trust for the future generation. If an individual dissent in doctrine or practice, it is well—he has a perfect right to do so: but he must break off his connexion with the society, or he will compel his friends to break it. Two, or three, or twenty, or an hundred members, have the like privilege upon the like conditions and upon no other. For I deny that any majority has a moral competency to alter the fundamental principles of any such society. I would protest in the name of their illustrious dead, of all the past generations, I would put in a claim on behalf of all the generations to come, against such an usurpation. The doctrines and discipline of the society must decide all disputes between the members, without reference to members. They would sustain a single member against his particular meeting, a single meeting against the whole society.

This may appear strong language, but a little reflection will convince every one that it must be so. For if it were not, the great ends of Religious Association—the peaceful interchange of congenial opinions, and the harmonious worship of the Deity, would be entirely frustrated. There would be no fixed principles by which to determine any controversy; each changing generation would alter to the fashion of the times, the doctrines of the same individual society; and Christian professors, instead of sitting at now, under their own vine and their own fig tree, would be always liable to be dragged into a field of embittered and interminable warfare.

There is nothing in the principles I have attempted to lay down, which affects the rights of societies, to improve their condition by such alterations as were in the contemplation or according to the spirit of the orginal institution.

The Green street epistle, after enumerating the objects of our Religious Association, (p. 6) proceeds thus, "Whosoever any among us, so far forsake this *fundamental principle* of our Union, as to set in the spirit of strife and discord, and to oppose and condemn their brethren, who may conscientiously differ from them in opinion, they break the bonds of gospel fellowship, and, as far as their influence extends, frustrate the design of religious society." There is some obscurity as to what is here alluded to, by the term *fundamental principle* of Union. If it means *peace and harmony*, it is evidently from what I have said, that these are only to be secured upon the basis of unity of belief. A man may very conscientiously differ from those with whom he lives, in his opinions—but if these clash with what are truly the *fundamental principles* of Union, it is acting neither in the spirit of strife nor discord, to oppose them and to condemn the attempts to introduce them into the Society. Those who make this attempt, are themselves breaking "the bond of Gospel fellowship," and frustrating as far as their influence extends, the design of religious society. MELANTHON.

EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1827.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"Minstrel of Manayunk"—"M."—"H. P."—"Ivanhoe"—"H."—"Mac Ivor"—"R."—"I. M. C."—"Sylvus"—"Byron"—An Advocate for Mutual Rights"—"Arion"—&c. &c. are acknowledged.

Another No. of "Thoughts on Peace" prepared for this paper, have been unavoidably delayed until our next.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The differences which have unhappily distracted the unity of this respectable Society, for some time past, have given rise to numerous publications *pro.* and *con.* These have failed in their ostensible object, and the breach of fellowship between the parties has been consequently in no degree lessened. A crisis has arrived, when the merits of the controversy must be fairly tested—and a fair, equitable, and free discussion of the several points in dispute, is necessarily called for: our object heretofore, as has been stated, in publishing the remarks of one party, was not so much to gratify our own predilections, as to aid in the furtherance of Truth—and we, of course, held ourselves willing to give the arguments that might be advanced at any time, on the opposite side of the question. As, therefore, the good of the Society may be promoted, in our view of the subject, and the opinions of two respectable bodies at variance, be fully made known to each other, we propose to devote a limited space in our columns to each of them for the occasional expression of their sentiments. We are confident, from the moderation and candour of the gentlemen who have requested this arrangement, the arguments to be used, will be conducted with the utmost propriety, and altogether characteristic of the high standing of the parties.

BOLIVAR.

In the wide range of our extensive Republic, it might be supposed that objects sufficiently numerous would be suggested to occupy the editorial columns of a weekly journal, without resort to men and things of other nations—but as it is a compact between ourselves and our readers, that party politics shall not be found in our paper, and as a canvass of the character and public services of men of our own country and times, would involve party discussions, we shall stand excused, to leave these subjects to professed politicians, and undertaking that which comes more within the scope of our own sheet.

The admiration which has followed the bravery and distinguished conduct of the Liberator of South America, Simon Bolivar, has earned for him a title superior to all those with which the different republics immediately indebted to him, have ever been capable of conferring. we mean that of "*the Washington of South America.*" And when the state of that country is considered, the character of its citizens, and the power exercised over their minds by influential priests, we shall not be surprised that gratitude has found so high a title for a benefactor, nor think the praise indeed wholly hyperbolical.

But of such a peculiar character is public sentiment, so strongly biased by personal interest, or particular plans, and most of all by narrow capacities, entirely below the movements of those whose views comprehend extensive movements, together with their effects and operations upon more than one generation, and class of people, that we find the man of generous and noble devotion assailed at all points by suspicion and malice. This is no new suffering to which the patriot is condemned, the valor of the General is charged to rashness, and his prudence ascribed to cowardice; his acceptance of rewards is made a token of his grasping avarice, and his refusal to receive them is distorted into higher aims. We need not quote Grecian, Roman, or American history, to prove this assertion—those who never *heard* of the great and good, have been told of their trials; and the progress of science and general diffusion of knowledge, have done little towards checking a suspicion of motives, and a detraction from merit.—At this moment is the cry loud and deep against the good name and noble services of Bolivar—and we find him assailed by public meetings, a craven press, and by private letters. Is this the man who set his life at naught for his country's good, who turned aside titles and honours; is he a traitor to his country! and for what? The question is important, and deserves a moment's serious thought.

Those who look at the flourishing state of our own happy republic, who trace her uninterrupted course to greatness, appear to think that the same destiny must necessarily await every people, who declare *themselves* free—We owe, indeed, our independence to the *declaration* and *achievements* of our fathers; but our prosperity is due to fortuitous circumstances, which can never occur to aid the growth of another people—we need not enumerate them, as they are generally known. But the great causes which lead to the success of our revolutionary struggle, are not to be found more in the wisdom and valor of its leaders, than in the previous character, habits, and mode of thinking of the great mass of citizens—our fathers were always freemen; it would have been impossible for a despotic power to make them less—they entered upon the revolutionary struggle not to free themselves of an insulated oppression, not to break a chain or to shake off an opprobrious yoke—they asked an *equal* participation of political rights—and being denied the benefit of a government from others which they could approve, they resolutely pledged their lives and honors to erect a government for themselves; they were able to count the cost, because, being able to understand their rights, they discerned how they were derived, and how they might be defended.

They were then enlightened; the progress that science has since made in this country, is no more than the general advancement in the most favored regions; *then* our colleges were endowed as liberally, in proportion to the number of citizens, as at present; and in the eastern states, the great principles of general public education *were in operation*. But in an especial manner were our fathers a moral people; they were imbued with that dear principle of *right* that taught them not merely to *do* for the cause to which they had pledged themselves, but to *bear*; therefore, a much more difficult task for the patriot soldier. With scarcely an exception, the clergy of those times were zealous whigs; and they hesitated not to use their influence, then very great, in stirring up the people, and encouraging their resistance to the parent government; publicly from the pulpit they denounced the measures of England, and called down blessings upon the patriotic struggle. The clergy too were men of deep learning, possessing a full knowledge of the avenues to the people's feelings, and they failed not, either in exhortation or in example, to shew that they were in earnest.

Has it been so in South America? On the contrary, while our Southern neighbors, have poured out their blood with a freedom that spoke their devotion, they have contended for objects that they did not distinctly comprehend; unenlightened in the great policy of nations, they have separated themselves from the oppression of a foreign power, without seeming to understand that liberty and licentiousness are incosistent with each other—they felt the strong hand of arbitrary power, and hence concluded that every restraint was slavery; they possessed no means for discriminating, and consequently could not know the number of natural rights it was necessary to give up, in order to secure a permanent enjoyment of others. They were oppressed in all their measures by a priesthood, proverbially influential, and it was not strange that in liberating themselves from this connexion with the ministers of religion, they should acquire a distaste for religion itself; hence moral restraints were essentially weakened, and the cause they had adopted proportionably jeopardied; nevertheless, they succeeded in dispossessing their enemy, and in rendering themselves masters of their own soil, the least difficult task in a revolution—that achieved, they were unprepared to govern themselves; they were without wholesome precedents, and had never, as we had, enjoyed the advantages of salutary laws, faithfully and impartially administered; they were then in anarchy—soldiers without pay, and civilians without laws, and all unprepared for the salutary influences of power, and unused to a voluntary submission to privations and want—whatever form of government they might resolve to adopt, time was necessary to its establishment, and power was required in the interim. He then who had by the universal votes been hailed the *Liberator* of his country, could scarcely fail of being looked to as its temporary *dictator*. And while he held a trust so dangerously delegated, he challenged the world to watch his exercise of it, and resigned it at the earliest moment, with a caution to the people, not to trust *him* or any man with too much power—yet no unfortunate has been Bolivar, that whether accepting or resigning, his motives have been impeached, and his actions aspersed—the world has asked him to retire, like Cincinnatus to his plough, or Washington to Mount Vernon—because that world possessed no means of discerning the extent of internal struggles, or the quality of the materials of which the political architect was to construct his edifice.—That Bolivar has more than any man been instrumental in freeing Upper and Lower Peru, Grenada and Venezuela, from the Spanish yoke, and thus ministering to the general cause of liberty, no one denies; his enemies acknowledge it, and hence draw a conclusion, that he is about to ask a return, that will lessen the weight of obligation and shew his bravery mercenary and selfish. But in our opinion, sacrifices and success like those of Bolivar should earn a better fame, and it is unbecoming the friends of liberty to listen with avidity to slanders against a man who has done all that man could do for the good of others—the disappointed of his own country, the jealous and the bad, will not fail to blacken his character; but we are liable to be deceived in the means of judging of the motives and conduct of Bolivar, by the mass of letters that are daily published in our public journals, purporting to be from South America, which, if genuine, are nine times in ten the production of young men, super-cargoes of merchant ships, who possess neither the opportunities to acquire just information relative to the movements of the Liberator, nor capacity of understanding their cause. They catch an impression from those with whom they converse, without inquiring whether their informant is capable of judging, or is not interested to misrepresent. It becomes us, therefore, as a people, to forbear a portion of the censures bestowed upon Bolivar; his bravery and his noble deportment, claim for him a more generous treatment from the countrymen of Washington.

The Drama.

THEATRE.—The entertainments presented on Monday evening, were postponed from Saturday, by reason of Madame Hutin not having effectually recovered from her late accident; she is evidently the magnet of the Trio. They continue to draw well filled and fashionable houses; the delight and astonishment of those who witness them, are fully evinced by the enthusiastic applause bestowed upon their exertions.

The *Agreeable Surprize* went off with great *eclat*; why is it not oftener performed? it would bear repetition much better than most of the farces so constantly repeated. The characters this evening were filled in a manner that left scarcely any thing to be wished for, except, perhaps, a little more spirit and animation in the part of *Eugene*, and a rather better acquaintance with his words by *Sir Felix*. No commendation can, however, be applied to the Orchestra. Whose fault it is we know not, but it is questionable whether more execrable scraping, was ever heard within the walls of the Theatre than during this evening. The "*Charming Fellow*" was sung in the most *charming* style, by a most *charming* little actress. The *Rendezvous* was got through with, passing well.

The quantum of amusement offered on Wednesday evening, was rather small, and not of the best quality. The opera of the *Shipwreck*, after due "state of preparation," was produced in a tolerable lame manner. It is a piece depending almost entirely on stage effect; the which was but clumsily managed. Mr. Horton, who personated *Michael Geto*, is gaining on the Philadelphia audience; he should endeavour to modulate his voice to a key somewhat lower, and not speak so rapidly. Mr. Jefferson as *Steve* was exceedingly funny, but rather too much on the burlesque. The other characters were all respectably filled. We were sorry the part of *Fanny* afforded but one song. Miss Warren, as *Angelica*, was much more effective in her acting than her singing, her line is evidently the sentimental.

CIRCUS.—The Benefits at this place have fairly commenced—there was quite a respectable house on Monday evening, for the benefit of the sufferers by the late fire in Southwark—and on Tuesday evening, a full house for the benefit of Mrs. Williams. Mr. Hallam produced on Wednesday evening, for the first time in this city, the celebrated melo drama called *Luke the Labourer*. As we have not the faculty of being in two places at once, we did not see it, but have been informed upon the "most undoubted authority," that it is a good thing, and was performed in a highly creditable manner. Those old favorites of the town, Mr. and Mrs. Greene, presented *John Bull*, and other entertainments, for their benefit on Thursday evening.

The Circus closes for the season on Monday evening next, with the celebrated Eastern Pageant of "*The Cataract of the Ganges*," and numerous novelties, for the benefit of Mr. Cowell, Manager of the place. This gentleman has greater claims on the patronage of the public, than any other performer who has ever come amongst us. No director of so vast a concern as the Circus, could have exhibited such indefatigable and untiring exertions to please as he has done. A glance at the entertainments presented during the short season this establishment has been opened, shows a more numerous succession of novelties than has been offered in any other place in this city for years past—We believe that it is only necessary to observe that his benefit takes place on Monday evening, to ensure him what none better than him deserves—a crowded house.

NEW YORK.—The French Company of comedians commenced at the Park Theatre on Friday evening week, and it is said have so far met with success.

Mr. E. *Forrest* was to appear last evening at the Bowery Theatre, as *Shylock*, for the first time.

The Flying Dutchman, notwithstanding its previous run at the Park Theatre, is advertised for the 21st time at the Bowery.

Report, says the New York Enquirer, speaks highly of the petit comedy of the One Hundred Pound Note, which was to be produced at the Bowery Theatre, on Thursday evening. It is founded on an incident in the life of the celebrated English singer, Miss M. Tree.

Mrs. Knight, (late the New York Evening Post,) is about to make a short musical tour to Albany, the Springs, Troy, &c. It is scarcely necessary to tell our country friends that they will find her a sweeter songstress than ever warbled in their groves,

"At close of day, when all the woods is still."

Mr. Macready and family are among the passengers by the packet ship Canada, which sailed from New York on Monday last for Liverpool. He leaves behind a reputation as a performer and a man, unsurpassed by any of his profession who have visited our country, and carries with him the respect and admiration of every lover of genius and worth. May his voyage be as pleasant as his visit has been welcome.

Chatham Theatre has been surrendered to the executor in Philadelphia; and arrangements will be made to place the concern under active management. Its situation, scenery and properties, make it a valuable establishment.

Robert Skipper, the celebrated pedestrian, of England, has a match for four thousand francs, to walk one thousand miles in one thousand successive hours, in the Bois de Boulogne, having obtained for that occasion permission. He is now in training for the extraordinary match, which will commence on the 11th of June.

The Quebec Gazette states that much sickness prevails amongst the emigrants from Great Britain, which proves fatal to many.

Six hundred and four visiters arrived at Saratoga Springs, between the 9th and 15th inst. inclusive.

COMMUNICATION.

2, 23, 29, 21, 20, 43, 25, 17.

The above are the numbers drawn in the New York Lottery, which drew on the 13th inst. We understand that five of the capitals in the above Lottery were sold by Messrs Kennedy & Co. at their office in Camden, to persons in this city.

We learn that one half of the $15,000 was presented to those gentlemen last evening, and paid by them. R. S.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Ship Mentor, Pedrick, 4 days, New York, mdze.
— Algonquin, Dizey, Liverpool, mdze.
Brig Philadelphia, Hall, Havana, via Lazaretto, 10 days, sugar and coffee.
— Delaware, Yorke, 13 days, St. Eustatia, sugar, &c.
— Ontario, Mackenzie, 44 days, Rio Janeiro, sugar and hides.
— South America, Butler, 13 days, Havana, via Lazaretto, sugar, &c.
— Maine, Davis, 14 days, Halifax, plaster.
— Napoleon, Watson, 13 days, Havana, via Lazaretto, sugar, &c.
Schr. Waverly, Smack, 14 days, St. Eustatia, molasses, sugar and fruit.
— Olive Branch, Smith, 13 days, Havana, via Lazaretto, sugar.
— Martha, Holt, 3 days, Cherrystone, mdze.
— Maria, Coit, 4 days, Norwich, mdze.
— Experiment, Wells, 5 days, Wilmington, lumber.
— New York, Snow, 3 days, New York, mdze.
— Triton, Brooks, 4 days, New York, mdze.
— Resolution, Smith, 4 days, New York, wheat.
— Cygne, Steelman, 5 days, New York, whiskey.
— Post Boy, Darden, 9 days, Washington, N. C. naval stores.
— Helen, Howes, 17 days, St. Andrews, plaster.
— Orleans, Monroe, 15 days, Pensacola, cotton.
— Charles King, Smith, 4 days, New York, mdze.
— Akira, Hall, 5 days, Providence, mdze.
— Superior, Wilcox, 4 days, Hartford, mdze.
— Eliza & Nancy, Daniels, 6 days, Edenton, stores.
Sloop Virginia, Briggs, 7 days, New York, mdze.
— Catharine & Elizabeth, Doughty, 4 days, Wilmington, N. C. naval stores.

CLEARED.

Ships Montezuma, West, Liverpool; New Jersey, Whitehall, Canton.
Brigs Emily, Copeland, Havre; Panama, Yarnall, Pernambuco; Columbia, Ritchie, Neuvitas; Orbit, Green, Hamburg; Mary Becket, Snadgram, Trinidad de Cuba; Sophia, Dunn, Havre; Shawmut, Cobb, Boston; Charles Fawcett, Simpson, Providence.
Schrs. Elias Piggot, Ottinger, Laguira; Washington, Somers, Maracaibo; Caroline, Daizey, Beaufort; Rapid, Wicker, Newbern, N. C; James Monroe, Chambers, Norfolk and Petersburg; Reaper, Snow, New York; Mount Vernon, Ireland, Baltimore; Herald, Hall, Providence; Golden Age, Nones, Colombia and a market; Boxer, Holmes; Joseph Bonners, Somers, Great Egg Harbor; Clio, Brown, St. Johns, N. B.
Sloop Boston Packet, Taylor, New York.

A CARD.

DOCTOR ATLEE, Sen. finds himself obliged, in consequence of interested or unfriendly reports, now circulating, that he has declined the practice of medicine, particularly the Obstetric Branch, to inform his friends, that for a considerable time past, it is well known to those who knew him best, he has devoted his attention unremittingly to the above professional duties, and is thankful for the renewed encouragement manifested by the public. 1 mo. 21st—3t

NOTIFICATION.

A Meeting of such Citizens as have already attached themselves at the late General Meeting, and by signature, to the Pennsylvania Society for Discouraging the use of Ardent Spirits, will be held at the Boston Room, Cherry Street, above 5th street, on Tuesday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock. At which time and place the Constitution, as amended, will be read, officers chosen, and such persons as feel prepared to promote the design of the Institution are invited to attend and sign the Constitution.

By order of the Com. of Arrangement.

EDWIN P. ATLEE, Secretary.

N. B. In consequence of a call of a Public Meeting on Pauperism, for Monday next, the Committee conceived it their duty to change the time adjourned to.

NOTICE.

An Adjourned Meeting of the Journeymen Black and White-smiths' Benefit Society, of the City and County of Philadelphia, will be held at the house of Chalkley Baker, sign of General Jackson, in Race St. between 7th and 8th Streets, on Saturday evening the 28th inst. at 8 o'clock, P. M.

WILLIAM SULLIVAN, Secretary.

Those Journeymen Black and White Smiths, who wish to join the institution, are invited to attend.

july 21—2t

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE Copartnership of SCHMAUSS, WEISER, & CO. Manufacturers of Window Glass &c. at the Franklin Glass works, in New Jersey, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to, or having claims against the said firm, will please apply to JOHN G. ROSENBAUM, who is duly authorized to settle the same.

J. B. SCHMAUSS,
B. FALLOUR,
JOHN G. ROSENBAUM.

Franklin Glass Works, July 16, 1827.

N. B. The business will hereafter be continued at the same place, under the firm of ROSENBAUM, SCHMAUSS & CO. who intend manufacturing WINDOW, PICTURE, and COACH GLASS of all sizes, and of the best quality. It will be sold wholesale by

DANIEL B. MILLER,
At No. 162, North Second st. Philadelphia.

Orders left at above will be received and executed on the lowest terms. July 21—3t*

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the articles of Copartnership between CALEB ATKINSON, SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON, and SAMUEL CLARK ATKINSON, require and direct that "no contract, note or bond, affecting the interest of the company, shall be given or entered into in the name of the firm, except by Samuel Coate Atkinson and Samuel Clark Atkinson, and by neither of them without the knowledge and consent of the other," and whereas Samuel Coate Atkinson has been appointed Cashier of the firm.

Notice is hereby given, That the Subscriber will not hold himself responsible for any contract, note or bond given or entered into on account of the said firm, without his authority and consent, expressed in writing under his own hand—and will not acknowledge any payments of monies due the said firm of S. C. Atkinson & Co. unless made to himself or his legally authorized agent.

SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON,
July 21—tf No. 112 Chesnut street.

PORTER, ALE, AND CIDER VAULTS,

South West corner of Chesnut & Second streets.

WILLIAM BURTON & CO. have in store at their vaults as above, a large stock of *Cheer Cider*, which they recommend for Exportation or Home consumption, in addition to their Porter and Ale, which is of the first quality, and orders are respectfully solicited. Their IMPERIAL BEVERAGE, which they have very much improved, is now in fine order and will be found a very delightful refreshment in this warm weather.

W. B. & Co. are sorry any of their friends were disappointed of it, but it was in consequence of the demand being so considerable. They have now a good stock and can supply orders on application.

July 21—tf

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, the 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr. D. Allen, Mr. ROBERT M. ANNERS, to Miss MARTHA, only daughter of Mr. Robert Pullen, all of this city.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. W. H. De Lancey, JOHN L. NEWBOLD, Esq. to REBECCA, daughter of the late William Trotter, merchant, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 12th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Woodlee, Mr. HENRY DOUIT, to Miss ELIZABETH CORNMAN, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday evening, the 5th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Eagles, Mr. WILLIAM L. RUSHTON, of New York, to Miss MARY P. FARR, daughter of the late William Farr, of Birmingham, Eng.

On Wednesday evening, the 11th inst. at New York, by the Rev. Dr. Macauley, CHARLES CLARK, Esq. of the firm of S. & M. Allen & Co. Charleston, (S. C.) to Miss TEMPERANCE CLARK, of the former city.

On Sunday afternoon, the 8th inst. in Newark, Del. by the Rev. A. K. Russel, Mr. SAMUEL SIMPSON, of Philadelphia, to Miss HANNAH MARIA, eldest daughter of Peter Ogle, Esq. of Christiana, Del.

On Thursday evening, the 12th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Bedell, Mr. CORNELIUS S. SMITH, Merchant, to Miss ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Crooke Stevenson, Esq. deceased, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Austin, Captain JOHN FRAZER, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Brian Philpot, Esq. of Baltimore county, Maryland.

On Thursday evening, the 12th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Vanpelt, Mr. JESSE WILLIAMSON, to Miss SOPHIA, third daughter of Peter Hoitz, Esq. of Penn Township.

On Thursday evening, the 12th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Jaggett, Mr. JOHN HENRY JOHNSON, of Bristol, Bucks county, to Miss LOUISA HENRY, of this city.

DIED.

On Thursday evening, WILLIAM DAWSON, son of Montecai L. Dawson, aged 7.

On Friday morning, Mrs. RACHAEL FIELD, in the 72d year of her age.

On Friday morning, after a lingering illness, Mr. THOMAS CRESS, aged 42.

On Thursday evening, EDWARD OLIVER, aged 14 years and 6 months.

On Tuesday morning, Mr. WILLIAM L. JONES, in the 56th year of his age.

On Friday morning, the 13th inst. aged 71 years, PETER LORIA, Esq. of this city.

On Saturday morning, the 14th inst. after a severe illness, which he bore with great fortitude and christian resignation, Mr. GEORGE H. GRAVENSTINE, aged 45 years.

On Sunday afternoon, the 15th inst after a lingering illness, ELIZABETH RHOADES, aged 54 years.

On Monday afternoon, the 16th inst. SEGISMUND COPIA, son of Mr. Jacob Copia, aged 17 years.

On Sunday morning, the 15th inst. aged 62 years, Mrs. ELIZABETH LE CLERC.

On Sunday afternoon, the 15th inst. PATRICK M'KELL, jr. son of Mrs. Patrick M'Kell, aged 19 years.

On Friday afternoon, the 13th inst. Miss ANNA ELIZABETH MORTON, aged 17 years, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Morton.

On Thursday evening, the 12th inst. aged 78 years, Mrs. REBECCA DOVER.

On Thursday afternoon, CHRISTOPHER TENNENT, son of George M'Leod, aged 8 months and 23 days.

On Friday, the 6th inst. Mrs. MARTHA HUBBARD, aged 80 years, wife of Mr. Elisha Hubbard.

On Tuesday, the 17th inst. suddenly, Mr. ISAAC HALL, aged 68 years.

On Sunday morning, the 15th inst. at Chester, Pa. ISABELLA, daughter of Mr. Thomas Robins, merchant, of this city, aged 3 months, and 7 days.

On Tuesday, the 17th inst. Mrs. ANN EVANS, of this city.

On Wednesday, the 11th inst. BENJAMIN L. WALTON, aged 34 years.

On the 18th ult. at 9 o'clock, Mr. EBENEZER S. TALMADGE, aged 37 years, of a lingering illness, which he bore with christian fortitude.

On the 23d ult. at Illinois, near St. Louis, Missouri, aged 64 years, JOSEPH HERTZOG, Esquire of this city.

On Monday morning, the 2d inst. in Doylestown township, Bucks county, Mr. JAMES E. WHITEHEAD, son of James Whitehead, Esq. of Philadelphia, aged 28 years.

In Marlbury, New Hampshire, Mr. ISRAEL THIBETS, aged 50, probably the largest man in America. Notwithstanding his immense weight, which exceeded 450 lbs he has been several times within the last year to Portsmouth market.

Departed this life, suddenly, on Sunday the 1st inst. GEORGE DELAPLAINE WEED, a native of Philadelphia, in the 19th year of his age. The deceased was a young man of moral habits and amiable deportment. He was the only son of a widowed mother, to whom he always proved a dutiful and affectionate child. His friends were numerous, as the affability and sincerity of his deportment, ever made a most favourable impression among those with whom he associated. He died in New York, away from his family, but the hand of strangers kindly administered to his wants in his last moments. His frail tenement of clay now reposes amid the clods of the valley, and we trust that his spirit is among the white winged cherubs that sing hosannas at the right hand of God. R. M.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults	Children	Total
Philadelphia,	39	62	101
New-York,	46	70	116
Baltimore,	14	24	38

DRAWING.

THE Union Canal Lottery, 30th Class, will be drawn at the Washington Hall, on Wednesday the 25th July, inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M.

YATES & M'INTYRE,
July 21—2t Managers.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber either on verdue book or other ways, are requested to come forward at his former residence near Moorestown, on 2d day the 13th of the 8th month, August, and make immediate payment to save themselves trouble and expense.

July 21—4t* JOSEPH JUSTICE.

TO PRINTERS.

A FEW forts of elegant Two Line Nonpareil Caps, (new) Baker & Greele's Co'. from Boston, may be had of ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 113 Chesnut street. A number of sheet specimens from A. W. Kinsley & Co's foundry, Albany, may also be had July 21—tf

MRS. NORTON.

Widow and Daughter from Charlestown,

MOST respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Philadelphia that they will on TUESDAY EVENING next, give a CONCERT at the Musical Fund Hall, assisted by some of the professional gentlemen of the city. Mr. DARLEY will preside at the Piano Forte. Mrs. NORTON trusts the selection she will make, may meet the approbation of those who honor her with their patronage, as nothing shall be wanting on her part to make the evening's amusement gratifying.

For particulars see future advertisements.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Klemm, Market street, Mr. Willig, in Chesnut street, Mr. Blake, South Fifth street, Mr. Albright, South Third street, and of Mrs. Norton, 188 South Second street, and at the door on the evening of performance. July 21—2t

The Reverend George Spratt's

Seminary of Polite and Useful Learning,

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

G. SPRATT respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced teaching a morning class of young Ladies, in the upper part of Mr. Mayo's large and airy School Rooms, back of Nos. 229 and 231, in Arch between Sixth and Seventh streets.

Having received a classical and liberal education, and having had the advantage of many years experience as a teacher, he flatters himself he will be able to give to those parents and guardians the fullest satisfaction who may honor him by confiding pupils to his care.

The course of instruction embraces Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Geography, Astronomy, with the use of the Globes, Ancient and Modern History, and Natural Philosophy; to which the Latin and Greek Languages will be added if desired. In teaching, his exertions are more directed to the improvement of the understanding than the retention of the memory: his pupils, therefore with a moderate degree of attention, acquire in a short time more real knowledge than can be obtained in the course of years, by the irksome task of committing lessons to memory, and reciting them as a mere mechanical operation.

Apply at the School Room any day between the hours of 9 and 2 o'clock, there being no vacation this session

Philadelphia, July, 1827. tf

TO PAPER MAKERS.

JUST received, at reduced prices an assortment of 3-4 4-4 5-4 and 6-4 FELTINGS, for sale at 57 North Front street, by A. P. WRIGHT.

July 14—6t

THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, JULY 21,

Will be presented the admired Farce of

THE COMET,

Or He would be an Astronomer.

After which, (second time in America) the elegant Parade Tyrin Peruvian, with original devises, (the Music composed by Monsieur Arbelle,) by Monsieur Achille and Madame Hutin and Achille.

Madame HUTIN'S Benefit on Monday. In preparation a Comedy, in 2 acts, called WHO'S WHO, or the Double Imposter.

CIRCUS.

MASTER SWEET'S BENEFIT.

THIS EVENING, JULY 21.

Performances to commence with a Grand Martial Cavalcade. Turkish Pas de Deux, by Mr. and Miss Wells. Horsemanship on two horses, by Mr. Blyth, in which he will introduce "The Peasant's Frolic." Slack Wire by Mrs. Williams. Tight Rope by Master Sweet. Slack Rope by Mr. Stoker, his first appearance since his indisposition. Horsemanship by Master Sweet, without saddle or bridle. To conclude with a Grand Oriental Dramatic Romance, called

THE SECRET MINE.

Positively the LAST NIGHT of the Season.

Mr. COWELL

Begs most respectively to inform his friends and the public, that his Benefit will take place on Monday evening, June 23, 1827, when will be presented the Melo-Drama of the CATARACT OF THE GANGES, and other Dramatic and Equestrean entertainments.

To Manufacturers, and others.

PERSONS who want at any time Rope or Twine, and Bandon, for Factories, can be supplied, at the lowest price for cash, and at the shortest notice, by

JOHN SUSKEY,
Residing next door to the corner of Bedford street, on the
July 21—3t* Frankford Road.

Venitian Blind Manufactory.

HOGK & STOCKTON,

No. 7, South Sixth street.

HAVE constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Venitian Blinds of superior manufacture, the most elegant colours and warranted to stand, which they offer at low cash & punctual customers.

N. B. We continue to supply Upholsterers at the lowest wholesale prices. July 21—3m

M. BOURNONVILLE, M. D.

HAS the honor to announce to his friends and the public that he has returned to this city, where he has re-established himself. Those who desire his professional services, will find him at No. 31 Sansom street, Second door above Eighth, between Chesnut and Walnut streets. July 21—3t.

DRAWN NUMBERS

In the 3d Class Washington City Lottery,

13, 30, 37, 53, 16, 21, 51, 3, 24

NUMBERS 21, 24, 37, a prize of $300, 24, 30, 53, a prize of $100, with a large amount of smaller prizes, sold at the City Office; whose adventurers are requested to apply for Capital, in the

Union Canal Lottery,

THIRTIETH CLASS,

TO BE DRAWN NEXT WEDNESDAY.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $15,000.

Tickets $5; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25; Eighths 63 cents. Tickets and Shares, signed by the Managers, for sale by

JOHN DOLBY,

City Lottery and Exchange office, N. E. corner of Chesnut and Fourth streets, and 49 South Third street. july 21—1t.

FOR FORTUNES

IN the Union Canal Lottery, apply at P. CANFIELD'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 139, Chesnut, 2d door below Fourth street.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Thirtieth Class—New Series.

DATES & M'INTYRE, MANAGERS.

TO BE DRAWN NEXT WEDNESDAY.

HIGHEST PRIZE $15,000.

Whole Tickets, $5 00; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25; Eighths, 62 1-2

Tickets and shares for sale by

P. CANFIELD'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 139, Chesnut street, second door below Fourth street.

July 21—1t

More Cash Afloat!

ONE Hundred Thousand Dollars will be put in circulation on the 25th inst. by the drawing of the

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

THIRTIETH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

TO BE DRAWN NEXT WEDNESDAY.

Divided in handsome sums of

1 prize of	$15,000	8 prizes of	$250
1 do	5,000	10 do

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE SCHOOL OF FLORA.

No. XXV.

Botanic Name } CEPHALANTHUS OCCIDENTALIS.
English Name } *American White Ball.*
French Name } *Cephalanthe d'Amerique.*

The generic name of this shrub means *flowers like a head*, and in fact they are crowded in the shape of a round white ball; they have a sweet smell, hardly fragrant. This shrub is very ornamental, much esteemed in Europe, and is now introduced in many of our gardens.

It grows wild all over the United States, from New England to Louisiana; near streams, ponds and swamps; it can even grow in the water, and is therefore called swamp-wood in the south. The blossoms come out in July and August, and being similar in shape to the balls of the Buttonwood, have often also the same name.

It is also a medical shrub; the roots and bark cure the intermittent fevers, to which the places where it grows are liable. It belongs to the natural order of the RUBIACEÆ, and to the Linnean class *Tetrandria*.

The stems rise from 5 to 16 feet; they have the leaves ternate or opposite, petiolate, oblong, lanceolate, acuminate, entire whitish beneath. The flowers are small but are crowded on a round thoranthe, in a white ball as large as a walnut, and bristled by the protruding Stamina; each flower has a four-cleft Corolla, 4 long Stamina and one pistil, succeeded by woolly seeds.

It will be the emblem of GOOD SENSE and a SOUND HEAD.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

CONUNDRUMS.

1. My 1st is a vowel, my 2d a refuge for wild beasts, and my whole a garden of old.

2. Four-fifths of stand, and a vast heavy weight will give you the name of a town in Virginia State.

3. My 1st is a name most common for sailors, my 2d a term man gives to his male child, and my whole the name of a warrior brave, meek and mild.

4. My 1st is a bush green all the year round, my 2d a term for an elevation of ground, my whole the name of a mountain in Pennsylvania State.

5. My 1st is subject to all mankind; my 2d is a refuge for wild beasts, my whole the name of a Poet.

6. My 1st is an accommodation for travellers, my 2d is a woman's name, my whole is a destroyer of mankind.

7. My 1st is the short term of college, my 2d the short term of slaughter, my whole a near and clear running water. R. N. C.

A DIVORCE.

A short time since, in an adjoining town, a happy pair were regularly joined in wedlock by a facetious township Squire, whose fees totally exhausted the funds of the bridegroom. Not many days, it appears, had elapsed, before the parties who had been joined "till death should part them," became mutually dissatisfied with their lot, and returned to the Squire with many tales of woe, beseeching him with all their eloquence to unmarry them, which he agreed to provided he was paid the sum of $3, double the fee of the first ceremony. This sum the bridegroom paid by a week's labor on the Squire's farm. Then came the ceremony of 'parting.' The Squire placed a block upon the floor, on which was put a five cat, one pulled the head and the other the tail, while the Squire with an axe severed the cat in twain, at the same time exclaiming, *'Death has now parted you.'* The couple departed with a firm belief that the performance was strictly legal, and have not lived together since.—*Ohio Paper.*

SYMMETRY.

The father of the celebrated Paul Jones was gardener to Lord Selkirk, and amongst other peculiarities, was remarkable for his great fondness of what is called symmetry. Thus, if he planted a shrub in one part of the garden, he would set another in a corresponding situation for symmetry. At the end of the lawn were two summer houses exactly alike. One day his Lordship, walking in this place, saw a boy's head peeping out of each. 'Hey, Mr. Jones, (said he) who is that boy locked up there in the summer house?' 'Please your lordship, it is a young rogue that I caught stealing in the orchard, and I've locked him up till your Lordship came.' 'But, (said his Lordship) I see your son's head in the other summer house—he has not been stealing surely.' 'Oh no my Lord, I only put him there for symmetry.'

A LADY'S VALUABLES.

When the Duchess of Kingston wished to be received at the court of Berlin, she got the Russian minister there to mention her intentions to his Prussian majesty; and to tell him at the same time, that her fortune was at Rome, her bank at Venice, but that her heart was at Berlin. Immediately on hearing this, the king sarcastically replied, "I beg, sir, you will give my compliments to her Grace, and inform her, that I am sorry we are only intrusted with the very worst part of her property."

ECONOMY.

A friend complained to his neighbor the other day, of the heavy amount of his bill for meat! "But," added he, "I am determined to have no more butcher's meat in my house this year at any rate." "Not this year" said his neighbor, "why the year is but just begun." "True," rejoined the other, "but I mean to pay ready money for it in future, and then it will be my meat, and not the butcher's."

Dr. Franklin used to say, that the most disinterested and useful friend a man could possibly procure, was a French woman of a certain age, who had no designs upon his person. "They are," added he, "so ready to do you service, and, from their knowledge of the world, know so well how to serve you wisely."

A respectable gentleman walked into a book auction office in Boston, a few days since, and after inspecting various books, walked out and walked off with one under his arm. The auctioneer on examination, found that his literary visitor had helped himself to a book suited to effect his reformation, entitled "The perfect pleasures of a good conscience."

ANECDOTE OF COOKE.

Cooke, who had passed his hand along all the palisades and shutters, as he marched, came in contact with the recently painted new front of a coachmaker's shop from which he obtained a complete handfull of wet color. Without any explanation to me as to the cause of his anger, he rushed suddenly into the middle of the street, and raised a stone which, in respect to its magnitude, Polyphemus might not have rejected, in his desire to crush the shepherd Acis. This fragment Cooke was going to hurl against the unoffending windows, but I was in time to save them from destruction and him from the watch-house. On my asking the cause of his hostility to the premises of a man who could not have offended him, he replied, with a hiccup, "What! not offend! a d——d ignorant coachmaker to leave his house out new painted, at this time of night!"—*Dibdin's Remin.*

Two Paris fishwomen met the abbe Maury one day as he was going to the assembly. 'You talk like an angel, abbe,' said one of them, 'but, in spite of that, you are a fool.' 'As for that, ladies,' replied the abbe, 'you know very well, that is not a mortal disorder.' One day the abbe met a man in the street, crying about the death of Maury; the abbe gave him a tremendous box on the ear; 'take that,' said he, 'if I am dead, you will at least believe in ghosts.'

The other day, as a countryman was passing the back of our gaol, he recognized an old acquaintance among some of the inmates who stood at one of the upper windows, and through the grating of which, although denied the enjoyments of mountain air, he was at the moment contriving to supply himself with a pleasant substitute in the form of 'mountain dew.' 'Ah, safe us, Saunders,' said the countryman, who did not observe what was going on, 'that's an awsome dowie hole, for such a cheery muirland bird as you, to spen' sic bonnie simmer days in; how do you manage to keep up your spirits, man?' 'Brawley, as ye may see, Tam,' replied the other,' when we feel our spirits down, we pull them up wi' a long string.'

MATHEMATICAL HABITS.

Joseph Saveur, the eminent French mathematician, was twice married. The first time he took a very singular precaution—he would not meet the lady till he had been to a Notary to have the conditions which he intended to insist on, reduced into writing, for fear the sight of her should not leave him sufficiently master of himself. This, says Dr. Hutton, was acting very wisely, and like a true mathematician, who always proceeds by a rule and line, and makes his calculations when his head is cool.

In an application to the English Court of Common Pleas, to set aside a verdict in a certain case, much merriment was excited by the reading of the declaration, which ran—"That the defendant with others, did unlawfully, maliciously, and with force of arms, with sticks, stones, poles, &c. *strike and beat the water of the river Thames*, round and near a certain point in which the plaintiff Mary Williams was sitting, and that the defendant did draw round the same point certain nets, by which beating and drawing, the said Mary was much frightened and became very sick." Court—"she was sea-sick probably."

A watch that one would keep—this he must do, Pocket his watch, and watch his pocket too.

PICKLING CUCUMBERS.

A correspondent of the American Farmer gives the following as a new process for pickling cucumbers, by substituting whiskey when vinegar is scarce:

I gathered the cucumbers from the vines, and without any other preparation than washing them clean, dropped them into a stand containing a mixture of whiskey and water, one part of the former to three of the latter. I secured them against gnats, flies, and external air, by tying a flannel close over the top, and laying over this a board and stone, and neither moved or examined them until Christmas, when I found them not merely equal, but decidedly superior to any pickles I had ever tasted. They were hard and of a fine flavor, and what has been particularly admired in them, they retained the original color of the cucumber, not exhibiting the green, poisonous appearance of pickles that had been salted and scalded in copper. My whiskey and water (no salt having been used or heat employed) is now excellent vinegar for the table.

TO PRESERVE MILK.

A spoonful of horse radish put into a pan of milk, it is said, will preserve it sweet for several days.

Hydrants, Lead and Iron Pipes.
ROWLEY AND ALBURGER, PLUMBERS,
NORTH WEST corner of Decatur and Carpenter streets, directly in rear of the Arcade, have constantly on hand, small iron pipes, and lead pipes of all sizes of their manufacture, all of which will be furnished on reasonable terms. Hydrants of all kinds made and repaired. April 14—6m

SEA BATHING.
Fare Reduced to $2 50.
Philadelphia and Long Branch,
Union Line of Steam-Boats and Stages. First Line, through in one day and by day light.

PASSENGERS will have Chesnut Street wharf, Philadelphia, every morning, Sunday excepted, in the Steam-boat Trenton, Capt. Jenkins, at 6 o'clock, take Coaches at White Hill dock, near Bordentown, and arrive at the Branch at an early hour the same afternoon. Breakfast will be provided on board, and dinner at Burk's Monmouth Hotel, in the village of Freehold. Belford, or moon Line, leaves Philadelphia every day, except Sunday, at 12 o'clock, noon, by the new Steamboat Burlington, Capt. D. Martin. Passengers in this line will dine on board, sup and lodge at Burk's Monmouth Hotel, Breakfast at Laird's Hotel, at Colliwock, and arrive at Long Branch in time to dine.

RETURNING—The Coaches will leave Long Branch at half past 4 o'clock, A. M. daily, breakfast at Laird's Hotel, Colliwock, and arrive at White Hill dock, in time to take the afternoon boat for Philadelphia. Fare through only $4 25. Horses changed upon the road. Extra Coaches will be furnished at all times to those who may desire it, upon application to the subscribers, or their agents, at Long Branch and Philadelphia. Baggage at the risk of its owners. For seats apply at the Office, corner of Chesnut & Water, or on board of the Boats. LAIRDS, BURRS & CO.
July 14—3t Proprietors.

STUCKERT'S PANACEA.

AFTER sickness or disease of every kind, in children or grown persons, this Panacea will create a new and healthy action in the system. The most respectable certificates can be produced as to its efficacy in destroying all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, morbid action in the system, constitutional syphilis, cutaneous diseases, scrofula, liver complaint, sore throat, King's evil, ulcers, tumors, pimples or eruptions on the face, excoriation, tetter, and general debility. It is an excellent medicine for creating an appetite; also for relaxations of the stomach, and decays of the constitution.—Price 75 cents per quart bottle.

Stuckert's Anti-Bilious Pills for foul stomach, headache, costiveness, and bilious habits.—Small box 6 cents, large 12.

Stuckert's Pearl Powder, for destroying pimples on the face, and whitening the skin.—Small papers cents, large do. 12 1-2. For sale only at

Stuckert's Southern Tooth Powder, for preserving and whitening the teeth.—Small boxes 6 cents, large do 12 1-2.

Stuckert's Fever and Ague Drops.—Small bottles 12 1-2 large do. 25.

Stuckert's Tooth-Ache Drops—12 1-2 cents per bottle.

STUCKERT'S Drug Store, 33 North Fourth street, between Cherry and Race, East Side—where medical advice will be given for diseases of every description.
June 9—6t

WILLIAM H. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER
No. 102 1-2 Jr. Street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, (South side.)

A GENERAL assortment of Coffins, of various sizes and patterns, plain and ornamented, always on hand. Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which, at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, &c. Boxes, &c.

N. B. Attendance at all hours.—*Circumstances taken into consideration.* May 12—6m

CLARK & CHESNUT,

BOOKBINDERS and paper rulers, over No. 25 Market street, Philadelphia, where all kinds of binding will be done in a superior manner; blank books ruled and bound to any pattern. Likewise, old books repaired and rebound, as above. April 14—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale by DAVID CLARK, No. 118 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia,
DR. WATT'S
PSALMS AND HYMNS,

ARRANGED by Dr. RIPPON, with Dr. Rippon's Selection, in one volume, with two handsome engravings; printed on very fine paper, from New Stereotype Plates, and strongly bound, at $3 per copy. To Booksellers and others who purchase larger quantities, a liberal discount will be made. May 12, 1827—tf

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.
IT HAS NEVER FAILED.

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by reference to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city. Can always be had at No. 160, PINE STREET, where application can be made either by letter, or personally. march 10—6m

A STRAY COW.

CAME to the premises of the Subscriber, living in Roxborough Township, Philadelphia County, near Peter Robinson's Mill, a small black Cow, about four years old, with rather crooked or crumpled horns, white at the end of her tail, and has been entered in the township books on the fifth of June; the owner is therefore requested to come forward and prove property, pay charges and take her away. HENRY DOTTS.
July 7—3t*

JANE R. BURD

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public in general, she has removed her Confectionary business from No. 105 Chesnut street, near Fifth street, to No. 105 Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Townsend, clock and watch maker, immediately opposite Poulson's Office; where she has to let two rooms on the first floor which would, (on account of the central and public situation,) suit an artist, a seminary, or many other branches of business. April 14—tf

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND COACH FURNITURE.

H. & P. A. HUBER, offer for Sale, at No. 40 North Third street, opposite Benkert's Hotel, a large and general assortment of imported and American articles, used by Saddlers, Harness, and Coach Makers, at the lowest prices for cash or acceptances—consisting of all the varieties of plated, brass trimmed, japanned steel, iron, wood, woollen, cotton and linen furniture, together with a constant supply of Boc skins. June 23—tf.

GEORGE W. FARR,
WOOLLEN DRAPER & TAILOR,
No. 204 MARKET STREET,
Next door above the Red Lion Hotel,

HAS received by late arrivals from London an elegant assortment of blue, black, olives, claret, bronze, green, brown, mixed, and a variety of fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres, Hirsts, Lewis, Heck & Henry manufacture. Also, a variety of English black and blue Silk Vestings, Barratheas, plain and figured Marseilles, fancy and plain Silk Velvets, Toolands, Valencia figured and plain Cravats, plain and ruffled linen and cotton Shirts, Collars, &c. Gloves Stockings. English and German Silk Handkerchiefs, all of which will be sold from ten to fifteen per cent. lower than they can be purchased in the United States. Medical Students, Countrymen Merchants and others visiting the city, will please to call and examine the above.

N. B. One years credit will be given to all regular dealers, or a liberal discount for cash. march 24—1y

BARTLESON & HARMER,
N. E. CORNER OF SECOND & PINE STREET.

HAVE on hand, an extensive assortment of GREEN VENETIAN BLINDS, which they offer low for cash. They also keep a vast number of the most fashionable well made BLINDS, of various sizes, equal to any ever offered for sale on this continent. feb 3—tf

Portrait of Napoleon Bonaparte.

JUST published, and for sale *only* by the Subscriber, No. 64 South Fourth, 3 doors from Library street, a very correct Likeness of Napoleon Bonaparte, engraved by Longacre, on a superb style, from the original miniature, by Rousseau, in the possession of the *Count de Survilliers*, who has politely authorized the picture to be copied.

☞ To be had as above, at considerably reduced prices, every article in the Gilding and Frame making business, viz. Looking Glasses, Prints, and a variety of Paintings, in Mahogany and oil Gilt Frames, Tejea Glasses, Portrait and Miniature Frames, Window Cornices, Girandoles, Pier Cups, Card Racks, Fire Screens, &c.

Customers may rest assured that all orders will be executed in the best manner, inferior to none in America; old Frames re-gilt, Looking Glasses re-silvered, &c. Orders from any part of the country will meet with prompt attention.

N. B. The original *Portrait of Gen. Jackson, by Sully*, is off and for sale. Also a variety of elegant engraved Views, &c. for Ladies' Work Books.
May 5—tf G. R. MUNDY, Carver and Gilder.

B. WILLIAMS, DENTIST.
At his old Established Stand
No. 172 VINE STREET ABOVE FIFTH ST.

HE has at a heavy expense published information during the last nine years, being the first and only attempt ever made in this city to inform the people on the preservation of the Teeth.

He has published the opinions of twelve Physicians and six Dentists on the immense value of giving the Teeth room to grow or to spread with the fire—also, the proper time to perform the operation.

He performs all operations in the line of his profession, and fixes the Teeth in the mouth upon very moderate terms. *Advice gratis* may 19—1m

NOTICE TO EVAN DAVID.

WHEREAS JOSHUA DAVID of Newcastle, Del. deceased, devised by his last Will and Testament, a share of his property to his brother Evan David in case he should be living, this is to give notice to the said Evan David, to come forward and claim his share of the said property.

Published pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Joshua David. ELISHA DAVID,
June 16—1y* Newcastle county, Del.

DREDGING MACHINE, &c.
FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

HIS share and interest in an extensive concern for supplying the city with *Building Sand*. The machinery, (which will raise and discharge on the decks of the vessels, 300 tons per day) vessels, &c. are in good condition, and well adapted to the purpose; and the proprietors have the exclusive right for 10 years to the Red Bank and Pine Bars, from whence the best sand, with which the city is supplied, can be procured. The subscriber is willing to dispose of the above, on the most accommodating terms to a purchaser, on account of his having more business on his hands than he can attend to conveniently. For further particulars apply to

S. C. ATKINSON,
Office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 118 Chesnut street. july 16—tf

REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THE Medicine now offered to the public, is one which has been fully subjected to the infallible test of experience, and in every instance where it has been fairly tried it has been attended with the most complete success. In some of the cases the patients had been labouring under the disease for years, and during that period had received the best medical advice, and had even undergone a painful surgical operation, without permanent advantage. It is not (like many usually advertised) confined as a system cure for a long catalogue of diseases, but those afflicted with this complaint, for which alone it is recommended, may rely with confidence, upon obtaining relief, even in its worst forms, in a short time; and they themselves, are the best judges of the importance of such a cure. Price 50 cents per box with directions signed by the Proprietor. Prepared and sold by

HENRY CORNELL,
At his Drug and Chemical Store, No. 273, North Third street, above Callowhill street.

Likewise, at ISAAC THOMPSON'S Drug Store, North West corner of Second and Market street, and at S. C. Graham's, No. 233, South Second street, second door below the corner of South, Philadelphia.

The above medicine may be had wholesale or retail, and a liberal discount allowed to wholesale dealers and country Merchants.

All letters (post paid) and Orders for the Medicine, will be punctually attended to, and forwarded to any part of the United States. July 7—3m

REPORT OF
THE PHILADELPHIA FASHIONS
AND TAILORS ARCHETYPE,

PUBLISHED quarterly by ALLEN WARD, No. 1 Library street, Philadelphia. The object of this work is to furnish practical Tailors at an early date with each important change of fashion, as executed by the best workmen, and warts by respectable citizens of Philadelphia.

The work is explained by sectional drawings to suit every fashion according to its day, or time of existence, the principles upon which the work is drafted be ing Patented by the author, who offers a standing Premium of an hundred dollars to any person who shall improve them, or offer those that are better for the Tailor's use. Pictures of the fashions, with the necessary apparatus for drafting, and the science of Tailoring taught for twenty-five dollars.

But all regular subscribers who enter for the remaining term of the Patent, which will expire in 1838, pay no thing for the Patent, and are entitled to each quarterly number of the work by paying ten dollars per annum, in advance. Letters testimonial of the superior advantages of the science set forth in this work, are streaming in from all parts of the United States; some hundreds may be seen at the publisher's office; to last a complete knowledge of the science here offered, and made known, has never failed to prove the system worthy of its character, as superior to all other systems, or principles of drafting, each fashion and form; as such it is taught, and warranted to be according to the opinion of the best judges, acquainted with the principles of each. Those non-subscribers, who have paid twenty-five dollars legally for a Patent right, to use this science, may be accommodated at any time with a single number, or more of the quarterly publications, by paying 62 50 cents per number.

All letters on the subject, must come post paid, and the money in advance, which will insure the immediate attention of the publisher. ALLEN WARD.
July 7—tf

Cure for Intemperance.

WE have been induced to republish the following notice, at the instance of several people who have called on us during the week, and who testify that it actually possesses the power to arrest the destroyer.—They state that it creates a vigorous appetite for animal food, and an utter aversion to ardent spirits; and that by the use of it, many of the most intemperate have become perfectly sober, and are now in their "right minds."—*Christian Advocate.*

A simple remedy has been discovered which effectually cures habitual drunkards and topers, and renders them totally averse to spirituous potations in any form. A considerable number who have obtained lasting benefit stand ready to corroborate with the most conclusive testimony what is here asserted.

Twenty years experience in the laws of stomach, and the happy effects produced by this remedy have taught its simplicity and renovating power on constitutions injured by intemperance.

Those persons who reside at a distance can have the remedy sent by mail, enclosed in a letter, or through the medium of a friend in the city, by addressing their application, post paid, to Dr. CHAMBERS, at Rutger's Medical College, New York; or it may be obtained of William Moorhead, No. 315 South Second street, near Almond, Philadelphia, who is appointed Agent, by the above Proprietor.

The most satisfactory references can be given of the efficacy of this medicine. may 19—1y

PUBLIC BENEFIT.

THE public are respectfully informed that they can obtain Money to any amount, and at the shortest notice, on the deposit of Watches, Silver, Jewellery, Guns, Pistols, Furniture, Beds, Bedding, Apparel, &c. &c. and on all kinds of valuable and portable articles, by applying at the COUNTY MONEY OFFICE, (formerly by the Corporation) No. 117 NORTH FIFTH ST. on the lowest possible terms. Insured from fire, and every attention given to the private preservation.

All goods are redeemed 7 months, or for a longer period, if the commission are paid up.

Persons wanting advances on any of the above articles will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be dealt with on the most accommodating terms.

J. BLATCHFORD,
Licensed Pawn Broker,
No. 117 North Fifth, 30 door above Vine.

☞ Remember the three Golden Balls.
June 2—3m*

Dr. BECKER'S EYE SALVE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a fresh supply of the above valuable medicine, which he will dispose of Wholesale or Retail, at his Wholesale and Retail Drug and Apothecary Store, north east corner of Third and Callowhill streets. JOSEPH DEARTH.

N. B. A liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again. april 21—tf

DR. ATKINSON'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE proprietor of these Pills having practised physic a number of years in the Southern and Western States, in situations, where Bilious Fever, Ague, &c. particularly prevail, and during the last war having been employed as Surgeon in the 24 Regiment of the Southern army, he has had ample opportunity of making use of different kinds of medicine in these complaints, and is abundantly convinced, that these pills are the best he is acquainted with for giving effectual and speedy relief in cases of Bilious Complaints, Heartache proceeding from foul stomach, as well as for a common Cathartic.

He therefore takes this method of offering them to the public as a medicine particularly calculated for these complaints, operating powerfully in cleansing the stomach and bowels, and producing a healthy tone to these organs, with more ease to the patient than any other medicine he has made use of.

Each box will contain 30 pills, which are about equal in strength to four boxes of the common Anti-Bilious pills. Price by retail 25 cents per box—A liberal allowance will be made to those who buy to sell again.

Captains of vessels and steam generally, will find these pills very useful in obviating costiveness, &c.

Prepared for the proprietor by Thomas Oliver, Apothecary & Druggist, S. E. corner of Catharine & Front streets, Philadelphia, where they may be had wholesale and retail, or of DR. M. ATKINSON,
June 2—tf No. 19, Branch street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

TAKE this method of informing the friends and the public in general that they have commenced the hatting business at No. 21 North Fourth street, five doors above Cherry street, where Hats of every description may be obtained Wholesale and Retail, on reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.—Bespoke hats made according to order. ISRAEL A. KURTZ & CO.
June 16—3m

SEA BATHING.

JOSHUA SHREEVE, tenders thankful for past favors, informs his friends and the public, that the Mansion of Health on Long Beach, opposite Manahawkin, will be opened for the season on the 15th June, for the reception of those who wish to enjoy the Sea Bathing, &c.

The house and furniture is in good order, the situation and natural advantages are preferable to most others on the sea board, it being but a short distance from the house to the sea, and the bay being perfectly safe in consequence—He therefore pledges himself that no exertions shall be spared to promote the comfort of those who may honor him with their company—His table shall be abundantly supplied with the produce of both sea and land, and his bar stocked with wines and liquors of a superior quality. He therefore solicits a liberal patronage.

N. B. Due notice will be given of stage arrangements. June 2—tf.

LEWIS TEESE,

FASHIONABLE HAT MANUFACTURER, No. 52 South Third st. below Chesnut street, where hats of any description may be obtained by Wholesale and Retail, which, for beauty and durability, and excellence of materials, are equal to any in the city. Fine Beaver, Castor and Roram Hats also, Imitation Beaver, which he offers for sale at very low prices. Country Merchants will find it their interest to call, as the subscriber flatters himself he will give general satisfaction.

N. B.—Hats of any shape or quality made to order, at the shortest notice. June 9—6m

BUILDING SAND

FOR Sale, on Bertram's Wharf, above Callowhill street, or Hamilton's Wharf first above the Drawbridge, and on Atkerson's Wharf below Almond street.

Office for the transaction of Business, No. 52 South street—Open from 9 o'clock, A. M till 2 P. M.
By FH. LEON,
May 13—3m* For S. C. ATKINSON & CO.

COMMUNICATION.

An astonishing cure of CONSUMPTION, effected by Potter's CATHOLICON.

Copy of a letter, dated
Utica, Oneida Co. N. Y. June 26, 1827.

MR. WILLIAM W. POTTER, Respected Sir—I have been troubled for the last *fourteen years* with a *consumptive complaint*, spitting blood and almost constant coughing. Seeing an advertisement in the Utica Sentinel and Gazette, of a late invention called Potter's Vegetable Cathoicon, I have made trial of it, and can state from actual experience, that it is *true to its motto*; and trying it the naked truth, and like Thompson's eye water, it stands unrivalled. My pen will not permit me to describe the feeling I have towards you for the discovery you have made—but, I believe that you will be the cause of saving many valuable lives, through the assistance of God and your medicine.

You will hardly believe me when I tell you, that I was reduced from my average weight, about 200 pounds to *less than* 145, and by using only *two bottles* of your valuable Catholicon, am now enjoying perfect health, and *weighing one hundred and thirteen pounds*. Instead of being afflicted with a consumption of health, I am now, thank God, blessed with a beef and pork consumption.

"If ever you should be travelling in this direction I should be very happy to see you, or indeed any of your family.

You are at liberty to publish this, and I should like it to appear in the Utica papers, thinking it may do some good. Truly yours,

TIMOTHY C. M'ELROY.
July 14—3t No. 261 Genesee street, Utica, N. Y.

ANODYNE PLASTER.

A Salve Plaster easing pain, which its name imports, perhaps this "*Anodyne Plaster*" has not a superior. In *Rheumatic, Gouty* and other topical affections, including pains of the *face*, this Plaster spread on soft leather or linen will operate promptly and effectually. A small quantity on lint or cotton introduced into a hollow tooth when aching, acts like a charm. Applied to *Sprains* or *Bruises* it operates as a discutient and acute anodyne, and is particularly adapted to the relief of that excruciating disease named *Phlegmasia Dolens*. It is also one of the best applications for *Burns* and *Scalds*.

Price 25 cents each pot, with a liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again. For sale by

WILLIAM BAKER,
No. 6 North Fifth street.

Annexed is a certificate from a most respectable medical gentleman of this city.

"Knowing the composition of thy Anodyne Plaster, and having witnessed its effects, I am free to recommend it as likely to be beneficial, not only in those cases specified, but more generally." "thy friend"

(Signed) "EDWIN A. ATLEE, M. D."

"Philadelphia, 3d mo. 31st, 1827."

"To William Baker."

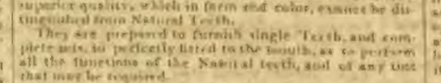
Also—COUGH LOZENGES.

Many pectoral preparations are going the rounds, most of which are objectionable, either on account of their enormous doses, or of the *opium* which appears to be their common basis. These *lozenges* almost exclusively of vegetable composition, are void of opium, or any other narcotic and may therefore be taken at pleasure by patients labouring under recent coughs, or those confirmed, where it is found difficult to disengage the phlegm for expectoration. The Nauseating Lozenges which accompany, are intended as aids to them, one of which may be taken every night and morning, either with or without a dose of laudanum, according to the urgency the of symptoms.

N. B. Three being about one-third of a grain of tartarized antimony in each of the Nauseating Lozenges, they will prove very proper emetics for children. Price 25 cts For sale as above. WILLIAM BAKER.
april 7—eo&om

Boarding-House, in Easton, Pa.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that beautiful mansion, commonly known by the name of SPRING GARDEN, situated at the corner of Pomfret and Spring Garden streets, in the borough of Easton, Pa. where he has opened a BOARDING-HOUSE suitable for the accommodation of travellers and others. As the house is peculiarly suited to the accommodation of families travelling, or wishing to spend a short time in a pleasant part of the country, he respectfully solicits their custom, and assures them, should they be pleased to give him a call, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to make the time as comfortable and agreeable as possible. S. BITTENBENDER.
Easton, June 2, 1827 3mo.



THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS always for sale, a handsome assortment of Ever Pointed Pencils of superior make. Likewise, Silver Pencil Cases of all kinds, Tooth Picks, Tweezers, &c. ALSO, Gold and Silver Pens, Thimbles and Fancy Jewellery of every description, which he will sell wholesale and retail at the very lowest cash prices.

JOHN C. FARR,
No. 16, Market street, one door below Third st.
A supply of Leads for the above pencils always on hand. march 3—6m

HALF PRICE MUSIC STORE.

BOURNE'S, 350 Broadway, New York, where the following musical works are for sale at *half the usual prices*. Whether it is, or is not, quite as good as that at *double* the price, is left for those to say, who will favour us with an examination of it, and who are acting at the same time, to consult the interest of their purses.

Lier—Drahing White Sergeant, 12 1-2; The Red Waltz, 12 1-2; Love was once a little boy, 12 1-2; A Highland laddie heard of war, and Mad. De Nouvelle's waltz, 12 1-2; Rute Kearney, 12 1-2; Who'll be king but Charlie, 12 1-2; Smile again my bonny lassie, 12 1-2; Araby's Daughter, 12 1-2 Boy a Bloom, 25; The light guitar, 12 1-2; Circassian Tunes 12 1-2; Grand march in Tancredi, 12 1-2; George 4th's waltz, 6 1-4; March in Pizarro, 6 1-4; Mozart's waltz, 6 1-4; Overture to H. Barbiere de Seviglia, 25; Let us suck the yellow shore 25; Hey Johnny Cope, 6 1-4; March in the Lady of the Lake, 6 1-4; Hunters march, 6 1-4; Stimulus, a waltz, 6 1-4; I've been roaming, 12 1-2; Here we meet too soon to part, 12 1-2; 'Tis the last rose of summer, 12 1-2; Country dances, 12 1-2; Awake the morning's beam love, 12 1-2; Cavalry march, 12 1-2, Huntsmen's chorus, 12 1-2; Come out in this bosom, 12 1-2; Comin' thro' the Rye, 12 1-2; My heart and Lute, 12 1-2; Hallow hallow thro' the Sea, 25; My sin kind dearie, 12 1-2, &c. &c. *Flute Music*—Several pieces on hand, to which additions are making.

☞ Additions are making to the above each week, and all the fashionable songs, Marches, Airs, &c. will be published with despatch. July 7—1m

CHOICE LONDON WINES.
WILLIAM YATES,
74½ South Second street,
IMPORTER OF LONDON WINES.

HAS received from London a small consignment of very superior old Port, and Pale and Brown Sherry wines, he feels to be superior to any wines of the same name ever imported into the United States.

Orders (post paid) from any part of the Union, including remittances, attended to with punctuality and despatch. For sale wholesale and retail. June 16—ely

PORCELAIN TEETH.

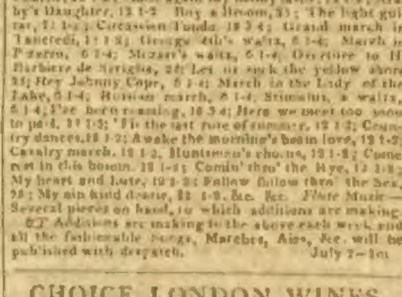
THE Subscribers inform the public that they have succeeded in Manufacturing Porcelain Teeth of a very superior quality, which in form and color, cannot be distinguished from Natural Teeth.

They are prepared to furnish single Teeth, and complete sets, so perfectly fitted to the mouth, as to perform all the functions of the Natural teeth, and of any that may be required.

The superiority of Porcelain Teeth, in beauty, cleanliness and durability is acknowledged by all who have used them, and will be found at an inspection.

Specimens may be seen at the Office, No. 161 Race street. VAN ZEPT & M'ILHENNEY, Dentists.

N. B. All operations on the Teeth performed in the best manner, and on moderate terms. Dec. 30—tf



J. BUTTERWORTH'S

MANUFACTORY of Tin Ware, and all kinds of Tin work, for Cotton and Wool Machinery, No. 99 Market, and 418 North Second streets, Philadelphia.

N. B. A constant supply of Comb-plate and Cleaners, &c. at reduced prices, of American and English Manufacture. June 23—1m.

A Curiosity.

A MR. GIBBS, Lottery Broker, of this city, has been recently exhibiting in this state a curious piece of mechanism, said to be the work of an Italian artist. It consists of a box 3 1-2 inches long, 2 1-2 wide, and 1 1-4 deep—of fine gold. On one end is a small box—on the other, a lid opens and discloses an eight day time piece, which, besides striking the hours and quarters, plays a number of beautiful tunes. But the most wonderful part is, that on setting a spring a picture on the top of the box rises slowly, and discovers a bird ascending from below. The bird is of about an inch in length; of plumage the most rich, and yet the most natural. It sings with astonishing sweetness, and accompanies its voice with all those motions common to a living bird—its head turns from side to side—its little bill opens and its throat swells at every note, and its wings and tail spread and contract during its song. After finishing and repeating its strain, it drops upon its golden nest, descends to its recess, and the lid gently closes to its place. jan 20—tf

KIMBERTON STAGE

LEAVES the Union Hotel, No. 244 High street, every 4th and 7th days, at 7 o'clock. dec. 16—tf

THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

CITIZENS' LINE,
For New York.
VIA BORDENTOWN AND WASHINGTON,
Only 24 miles Land Carriage, in connection with
THE STEAM BOATS
PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK.

THE Steam Boat PENNSYLVANIA, Captain Z. W. Kellum, will leave Arch street wharf every morning, Sundays excepted, at 6 o'clock, A. M. for Burlington, Bristol and Bordentown. Passengers for New York